

600 in N. England Back Sen. Johnson On Move to End Korea War June 25

BOSTON, May 21.—More than 1,100 New Englanders have called upon their Senators to end the war in Korea. Over the weekend, some 600 citizens signed postcards addressed to Sens. Lodge and Saltonstall urging support of the resolution Senator Edwin Johnson (D-Colo) which proposes an end to the war on June 25. The Johnson postcards were sponsored by the Minute Women and other groups.

The other 500 postcards, sponsored by the New England Citizens Concerned for Peace, were addressed to President Truman.

Local 11 of Packinghouse Workers on Sunday unanimously supported the Johnson resolution at a membership meeting.

This morning, 60 canvassers polled the General Electric plant at Lynn as part of the National Peace Crusade campaign and distributed thousands of leaflets and ballots among the workers. The leaflets explained the Johnson resolution and outlined the aims of the American Peace Congress to be held in Chicago June 29.

LAUNCH PETITION DRIVE BASED ON JOHNSON PLAN

Unanimous approval of Sen. Edwin C. Johnson's (D-Col) Senate resolution calling for a cease-fire in Korea was voted Sunday night by more than 400 people meeting at the Hotel Brevoort under the joint auspices of the N. Y. Metropolitan Council and the Greenwich Village Council for Peaceful Alternatives. A one-month petition campaign was launched for signatures endorsing Sen. Johnson's proposal.

Also endorsed were recommendations formulated by the National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives at its recent Crisis Conference in Washington, urging that the U. S. call a five-power conference to include Britain, France, the USSR, China and the U. S. (Continued on Page 4)

ALP Asks Senate Speed Hearings on Johnson Plan

The American Labor Party yesterday called on Senate leaders to begin "prompt hearings" on the cease-fire resolution introduced by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson last May 17. In telegrams to Sen. George F. Russell and Sen. Tom Connolly, now conducting the Senate Armed Forces-Foreign Relations Committee hearings on the ouster of Gen. MacArthur, ALP state executive secretary Arthur Schutzer said:

"The Johnson resolution offers a basis for halting the needless slaughter in Korea and for opening negotiations for peace."

Schutzer declared that "this is what the American people want discussed," not the "sham debate among military brass on the different methods of spreading the war."

"The Johnson resolution must not be pigeonholed," the telegrams demanded. "There must be full and immediate public hearings so that the great nationwide demand for an end to the senseless war can be heard."

Vito Marcantonio, the party's state chairman and its former Congressman, urged New York representatives to press for "immediate, adequate and unconditional shipment of grain to the people of India, to help relieve widespread famine and suffering." His appeal, addressed to the New York bloc by letter, assailed the "shameful use of hunger as a weapon to coerce the people of India into compulsory support of the bipartisan drive towards war."

Unions Start Peace Balloting

As last minute preparations were being made for New York's mass Peace Ballot mobilization this Wednesday, significant results of balloting from several areas in the city that have jumped the gun came into the office of the American Peace Crusade.

Polls conducted by District 65 of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union and the Furriers Joint Board of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Union an overwhelming sentiment for the end of the war in Korea.

Transit Board Plans Strings to 40-Hour Week

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LAYOFFS SPREAD IN CIVILIAN INDUSTRIES

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Iranian Progressive Forecasts Victory

By Joseph Starobin

(First of two articles)

PARIS, May 21.—It was in a fashionable district of Paris, not far from the race tracks and Gen. Eisenhower's new headquarters, that I finally met up with an old friend, an Iranian progressive leader. Three years ago, well after the defeat of the north Iranian democratic revolution, I had met him in Europe. Now that the headlines had placed his country once again in the center of the international crisis, I searched him out; a handsome man in his middle years, conversant in four languages, a son of a distinguished Persian family who had years ago made common cause with the liberation of his people from feudalism and imperialism.

"How do you size it up?" I asked.

"It is the beginning of the end," he replied, with great conviction and confidence. "From now on, it will be quickly."

In his opinion, and evidently this is shared by the Tudeh, or "The Masses" Party—which has made a tremendous comeback during the five years since 1946—the imperialist powers have simply lost control of the situation.

He cited the frenzy of Stuart Alsop's articles in the New York Herald-Tribune. For my friend, the formation of a cabinet by the nationalist leader, Dr. Moussadeq, on the wave of the tremendous popular demand for nationalization of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., was only the eve of Tudeh's accession to power.

"And the British?" I asked. "Don't you underestimate them? Will they not occupy the southwestern region of Khuzistan and the refinery at Abadan? And will the Americans stand by, and let the wave of nationalization sweep away a king-pin of their Middle Eastern base for the

bombardment of Soviet oil-fields, a wave that whose shock will be felt in Iraq, and even Saudi Arabia?"

WHAT CAN THEY DO?

"But what can they do?" my Iranian friend insisted. "Can they revive a dictatorship these days, another Ali Razmara perhaps? No, the dictatorship card has been played too many times over the past quarter of a century. Even the dictators are no longer reliable barriers. As for a simple puppet like the former ambassador to your country, Hussein Ala—see how fast he went after nationalization was voted!"

"If Britain is so foolish and desperate as to land troops, there will be civil war, not only in Khuzistan. And then what? A British occupation risks bringing into force, if the USSR would want to do so, its February, 1921, treaty with Iran—though I am not predicting that Soviet troops will march southwards even though they have every treaty right to do so."

"No, it is too late." He brought out clippings of a very revealing series of articles that had just appeared in *Le Monde* by its special correspondent, Edouard Sablier. I had read them, too.

"Social inequality (in Iran) is monstrous," writes Sablier. "Recently I came across an Iranian noble-lady in Paris whose landholdings are as large as Belgium. The big fortunes are based on literally hundreds of villages. Yet, as the UN's Middle Eastern commission has calculated, the average Iranian wage does not reach 30,000 francs a year (\$90). Although the cost of living in Iran is about the same as Paris, some workers are paid no more than eight cents a day for a 10-hour day's work."

"There," said my Iranian friend. "Nobody can (Continued on Page 9)

2 of Trenton 6 Tell How Volpe Tried to Get 'Confessions'

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, May 21.—The last two Trenton Six defendants today told from the witness stand how the prosecutor sought to force confessions from them. The two were James Thorpe, 26, and John McKenzie, 28. Thorpe, a prematurely bald, light-complexioned man, completed denied the charge

that he had anything to do with the Jan. 27, 1948, killing of William Horner, aged storekeeper. Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe's only basis for holding Thorpe is a single seven-word sentence attributed to him by a police officer. The words—"I was there; I was the watcher"—were denied on the stand by the defendant.

McKenzie, just as insistently, denied he had told a cop, "I was the lookout man." McKenzie seated on the stand with the fingers of both hands laced over his knee, told of working all day, Jan. 27, 1948, at a kosher slaughter house. Thorpe detailed his actions on the same morning while helping an uncle repair Thorpe's brother's car. Both defendants have numerous witnesses to corroborate their testimony.

Asst. Prosecutor Frank H. Lawton, on cross-examination, tried to draw the admission from Thorpe that Ralph Cooper and Collis English, two other defendants, had called him "the watcher." To each question, Thorpe answered, to the annoyance of Lawton and Prosecutor Volpe, "That's what (Chief of Detectives Frank A.) Naples told him (them) to say."

Thorpe went on to describe the condition of Cooper at the time, saying of Cooper, "his eyes were

all red, shining like cat's eyes to me." Of McKinley Forrest, another defendant, he said, he was "shaking like a leaf on a limb." It is the defense contention that so-called "confessions" were obtained from Forrest, English and Cooper through the use of drugs and psychological coercion.

McKenzie said when he was arrested on Feb. 11, 1948, the officer asked whether he was "Kelly" or "Martin." When McKenzie answered giving his real name he quoted the officer as telling him "come on down, the captain wants to talk to you down in headquarters. It won't take long." McKenzie was immediately arraigned on a murder charge.

After smoking a cigarette during a questioning period on the afternoon of the arraignment, McKenzie testified, his mind went blank and he remembered nothing which transpired between Feb. 11 and Feb. 20, 1948. On the latter date he "came to," he testified, in the "segregation cell" of the county jail.

Thorpe, as other defendants have done on the stand, in denying his alleged admission, looked at Prosecutor Volpe in answer to Lawton's question and said, "Mr. Volpe said to me, why don't you say you were the lookout man." A number of times when Prose-



JOHN MCKENZIE

curator Volpe sought to ensnare Thorpe by quoting from previous testimony, the Negro defendant turned the tables on him by admitting the truth of what he had testified punctuating it with sentences like, "I'm up here to tell the truth and I'm telling it," or, "God knows I'm trying to tell the truth."

Today Judge Ralph J. Smalley began his overtime schedule with court beginning at 9:30 a.m. and running to 4:30 p.m., except on Tuesdays and Thursdays when court will reconvene after the 4:30 recess and run from 7:30 to 9:30.

'Washington Post' Doubts McCarran Board Justice

By Harry Raymond

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Strong doubt over the propriety of the Subversive Activities Control Board hearings, which entered the fifth week today, and are designed to outlaw the Communist Party, was expressed yesterday by the conservative newspaper, the Washington Post.

In an editorial entitled "Leashed Tribunal," the newspaper charged that the SACB, "which is supposed to sit as an independent and impartial tribunal," is being held "on the end of a leash" by Sen. Pat McCarran's Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security.

The Post editorial, which quoted testimony of the first government witness, FBI informer Benjamin Gitlow, said:

"In the course of the hearings now in progress before the panel of the Subversive Activities Control Board, it was brought out that Benjamin Gitlow, a witness for the government, was making regular reports to Benjamin Mandel, research director for the Senate Judiciary Internal Security subcommittee. This subcommittee under the chairmanship of Sen. McCarran will determine, when it chooses to do so, whether to recommend confirmation or rejection of the recess appointments of mem-

bers of the Subversive Activities Control Board. Thus the board, which is supposed to sit as an independent and impartial tribunal, is held by the subcommittee, as it were, on the end of a leash."

This editorial observation is similar to charges made before the hearing panel by Vito Marcantonio and John Abt, attorneys for the Communist Party, when they asked that the hearings be recessed until appointment of the board members is confirmed by the Senate.

The lawyers charged that the McCarran witchhunt committee sits "holding a gun at the head of the SACB," threatening to blast the members out of their posts the moment they swerve from the McCarran line of muzzling and outlawing the Communist Party.

In the hearing chamber, in the Lafayette Building, Government attorney Nathaniel Lendin continued examination of the attorney general's second witness, pudgy,

balding professional FBI stoolpigeon Joseph Zach Kornfeder.

Meanwhile, David J. Coddaira, New England industrialist and member of the SACB, met with President Truman in the White House. Coddaira entered the President's office at noon.

Neither the White House nor Coddaira would comment on the meeting.

Testimony of Zach deal with the alleged 1920 program and activities of the United Communist Party. Attorney Abt objected to introduction of such evidence.

He said no proper foundation was paid for introduction of the old documents, that they were not relevant to issues of the case and that the Communist Party of the United States today is in "no way responsible" for them.

Panel chairman Charles LaFollette overruled attorneys for the Communist Party and allowed the 1920 papers to be offered as evidence of "foreign control."

High Court Bars Suit By Witchhunt Victim

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The U.S. Supreme Court today held that members of a legislative body are not subject to arrest or civil suits for anything they do in a legislative

proceedings. The majority opinion, written by Justice Felix Frankfurter, added, however, that legislators must not usurp the functions of the judiciary or executive branches of Government nor "acquire power by an unwarranted extension of privilege."

The decision worked an injustice for William Pat Brandhove, whose suit for damages against Jack B. Tenney, chairman of the California State little Un-American committee was dismissed. It was a triumph for Tenney, who in 1949 persecuted and harassed Brandhove in order to stop the circulation of a petition calling for the elimination of the witchhunting committee.

Justice Hugo Black went along with the majority decision with admitted reluctance. But in doing so he established, by the device of a concurring opinion, what, as he said, the majority opinion did not decide.

In holding that the Tenney committee could not be sued for damages, Black said, the court "is not holding that their alleged persecution of Brandhove is legal conduct." Further, Black said, the court was not deciding on the constitutionality of the state law which created the committee, and he went out of his way to say that today's decision "does not in any way sanction a legislative inquisition of the type apparently authorized."

Black closed his brief opinion with a sharp warning presumably concerning procedures used by the House Un-American Committee as well as the Tenney committee:

"The right of every person to have his say, however unorthodox or unpopular he or his opinions may be, is guaranteed by the same constitutional amendment that protects the free press in this country. Those who cherish freedom of the press, here would do well to remember that this freedom cannot long survive the legislative snuffing out of freedom to believe and freedom to speak."

Justice William O. Douglas, in a dissenting opinion, acidly criticized the majority opinion.

A legislative committee, he said, "brought the weight of its authority down on (Brandhove) for exercising his right of free speech. Reprisal for speaking is as much an abridgment as a prior restraint. If a committee departs so far from its domain as to deprive a citizen of a right protected by the constitution, I can think of no reason why it should be immune."

Douglas agreed that in speech and debate legislators are privileged and not subject to arrest or suit.

"But we are apparently holding today," he said, "that the actions of those committees have no limits in the eyes of the law. May they depart with impunity from their legislative functions, sit as kangaroo courts, and try men for their loyalty and their political beliefs? May they substitute trial before committees for trial before juries? May they sit as a board of censors over industry, prepare their blacklists of citizens, and issue pronouncements as devastating as any bill of attainder?"

NLRB Admits Firm Pressured Workers to Quit the UE

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Acting many months after the employer, Stewart and Warner of Chicago, did the damage, the National Labor Relations Board ruled the company's pressure upon employees to switch from the UE to the AFL's International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was an unfair practice. The company was ordered to drop its relations with the AFL union.

The company's defense was a claim that it was only acting in the spirit of the Taft-Hartley Law and sought to get rid of a "Communist" union.

The four-to-one decision of the

NLRB held that an employer cannot get protection under the act, even though he is motivated by "patriotic motives." In view of its recent decision upholding an employer who fired a Milwaukee hosiery worker for merely signing a peace petition, the NLRB apparently regards such decisions as its own prerogative.

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers had not yet qualified with the Taft-Hartley Law to be on the ballot at the time the Stewart-Warner Corp. opened a drive to pressure its employees to vote for the IBEW.

Prosecutor Demands Nelson Be Brought in Court on Crutches

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH, May 21.—Prosecutor Loran Lewis demanded today that Steve Nelson be brought into court "in a wheel chair or on crutches" in three to four weeks to continue with the "sedition" trial that began Jan. 2.

Nelson is now lying in Women's Medical College Hospital in Philadelphia with a fractured leg, a smashed kneecap, three broken ribs, a fractured shoulder blade and internal injuries, as the result of an automobile accident.

Defense attorneys John T. McTernan and Ralph Powe—the latter, a New York attorney representing Nelson personally—demanded a mistrial . . . a medical deposition says that Nelson will be unable to appear for six to eight weeks at a minimum. And some time later he will have to return to the hospital for a knee cap operation.

Judge O'Brien will give his ruling tomorrow. Arguments lasted all day today.

Won't Let Jane Rogers' Children Bring Her Flowers

DENVER, May 21.—Prison officials here returned a Mother's Day bouquet from the children of Mrs. Jane Rogers, who is serving a three months term for refusing to kowtow to the witch-hunters, it was learned today.

Three of Mrs. Rogers' four children and her husband, Troy, and about 30 Denver residents visited the jail on Mothers Day. The guards and warden refused to permit Mrs. Rogers to see her husband and children and re-

turned the flowers. When reporters and photographers arrived on the scene, however, they opened the gate, and one of the guards was photographed taking the flowers from little Andy Rogers.

As soon as the press and visitors left, except for Tracy Rogers and the children, who hoped they would be able to see Mrs. Rogers, one of the guards came back with the flowers and returned them to the family, stat-

ing that prison officials were against delivering them to the victim.

Later the press was called and instructed not to use the pictures of the guard accepting the flowers.

Urge Aid to 48 Locked Out At Everbest

Help on the picket line, food supplies and financial assistance was asked by the United Labor Action Committee yesterday for 48 workers locked out by the Everbest Electrical Co., seven weeks ago.

The ULAC noted that the 48 workers, most of them Negro and Puerto Rican women, had carried out their picketing in the face of a concerted attacks by the boss, a scab-herding union, and police. "These women who have fought almost single-handed so far, need the assistance of your union and need it immediately," ULAC co-chairman Aaron D. Schneider and Leon Strauss wrote its affiliates.

Help on the picket line at 41 E. 12 St. was urged from 7 to 9 a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m.

Food collection depots have been established at ULAC headquarters, 210 W. 50 St., and at Local 475, United Electrical Workers offices, 160 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Financial assistance to the locked-out workers can be sent to ULAC or Local 475, Schneider and Strauss declared.

War Brings More Layoffs In Civilian Goods Industries

Layoffs are spreading fast in consumer goods fields due to the shift of materials to war production and a decline in the purchasing power of wages. The trend is expected to

accelerate as a result of the new shifts of metals for war announced by war production officials and the unfolding of the "mild atterity" envisaged by war mobilization boss Charles Wilson.

Henry Ford 11 announced he will lay off 10,000 workers in the next sixty days as a result of the cutback in steel supplies for auto production.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced the abolition of 3,500 jobs in its Altoona repair and maintenance shops because of a cut in the repair program.

PRR's action is typical of what's taking place on the railroads generally as a result of the current "efficiency" drive. New York Central recently announced a similar mass layoff.

Commenting on his own planned layoff, Ford professed to be concerned for the fate of small

business because of the cutbacks in metals.

"I am told," he said, "that there is some suspicion even now that when the fatality count is known this time, the small business liquidation rate will be even higher than it was in 1942 and 1943."

There was no doubt of pressure on small business, and especially upon employees of small plants who are the first to feel the weight of the war economy in the form of layoffs or pressure to speed up output.

This was the subject of the leading story of the Wall Street Journal last Friday. The Journal's story says "lack of steel is beginning to make big slashes in the production of small manufacturers." Typical cases are described in interviewed with smaller manufacturers.

The main story of last Tuesday's issue of the Journal was headlined:

"Men's Wear Sales Lag as Stockrooms Bulge; Dealers Slow in Ordering."

"Canned foods pile high in the hands of wholesale distributors," said another item pointing out that this year's stocks are 28 percent above last year's at the same time.

Still another item said "fats and oils continue to skid as users dip into huge inventories." Another story is very blue over the dive in TV purchasers.

The leading Wall Street Journal story yesterday was headed "Buyer Bait." It summarized the numerous give-away gimmicks employed everywhere by sellers of electrical appliances, autos and apparel merchants to induce purchases. Among the give-away ideas are free food with freezers and a trade-in allowance for old clothes with the purchase of new ones. Textile products are the hardest hit.

'PRICE CONTROL WEEK' OPENS IN NEW YORK CITY

Price Control Week, proclaimed by the United Neighborhood Houses of New York, got under way yesterday with 20 scheduled meetings at local community houses. Members of mothers clubs in low-income neighborhoods in Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens are campaigning for dollars-and-cents ceilings on meat and other essential commodities.

Volunteers will man booths and tables in front of each of the 20 centers this afternoon to collect names on petitions addressed to President Truman. The goal is 50,000 signatures.

Nine neighborhood houses on the Lower East Side will assemble at the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, this afternoon at 3:15 with the aid of a Boy Scout drum and bugle corps and make 15 minute stops at booths set up in Riis House, Hamilton House, Madison House, Henry Street Settlement, Grand Street Settlement, Christodora House, University Settlement and Recreation Rooms.

Decline Reported in Day's Cattle Sales

CHICAGO, May 21.—Big ranchers held their cattle off the market in great numbers today in the first day of trading under the new government price regulations. Re-

ceipts at 12 big Midwest markets totaled 41,100 head, compared with 77,500 last Monday and 68,700 a year ago.

At Chicago, receipts were 7,000 compared with 17,000 a week ago.

Prices for slaughter steers and heifers were steady to 50 cents per hundred pounds higher at most markets today.

The government order requires packers to pay 10 percent less for cattle than they did during January. But the ceiling price is an average of what the packer pays during his regular accounting period between May 20 and July 29.

David Niles Quits As Truman Aide

WASHINGTON, May 21.—David K. Niles, White House "mystery man" credited with influential roles in two Democratic administrations, quit today as administrative assistant to President Truman.

In a move as sudden as it was unexpected, he informed the Chief Executive he is "physically very tired and would like to take a lengthy vacation with some travel

House Unit OK's Sept. 1 for 3% Hike In Income Taxes

WASHINGTON, May 21.—House tax writers agreed tentatively today to start collecting the proposed three percent personal income tax boost Sept. 1. The House Ways and Means Committee took this step—subject to later reconsideration—as it drove for final action this week on its \$6,500,000,000 tax hike bill.

The Sept. 1 date for tapping the taxpayer for \$2,900,000,000 in added income levies also depends on whether Congress passes the bill by then. It must clear the House and Senate before becoming law. Many members believe this will take until fall.

The proposed individual income tax increase is still subject to reconsideration. It calls for an increase of three percentage points in each tax bracket. Thus those paying 20 percent would pay 23 percent, those paying higher percentages would pay three percent more than at present.

The corporation tax hike tentatively approved calls for a flat increase of five percentage points. This would make the maximum corporation tax 52 percent instead of the present 47.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Democratic congressional leaders got a preview of President Truman's foreign armaments program today which carries an unofficial price tag of about \$9,000,000,000.

Truman will send the program to Congress this week. It is for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The leaders declined to disclose the total of the "single package" request after a White House con-

ference with the President. But they said requests for the Economic Cooperation Administration will be "slightly over" \$2,000,000,000.

The economic aid to Western European satellites is expected to be used mainly for armament.

Transit Board Plans Tricky Strings to 40-Hour Week

By Mel Fiske

The signs of the times in the city's transit system are to be measured today by the chalked slogans on the sides of subway cars—"40 hours." The millions of daily subway riders can't escape the transit workers' insistent and persistent slogan.

Nor can the Board of Transportation. Ten months ago, when it accepted a report of four "fact-finders" it promised the city's 32,000 transit workers a 40-hour week, at no reduction in take home pay. Today the workers are demanding fulfillment.

A report of industrial engineers, scheduled to be released by the Board of Transportation tomorrow, may be the Board's first step to-

ward making good on its pledge.

But the Daily Worker has learned that the Board may utilize its forthcoming report to take more than it gives.

STRINGS

Though obligated to establish the 40-hour work week on the entire transit system, the board may tie more strings to its 40-hour plan than the fact-finders did. Those strings will:

- Establish a spreading speed-up to rival the health-draining speedup along the automobile assembly lines.

- Stretch the burden of the speedup to the transit rider, who will be squeezed tighter than the present-day sardine, suffer worsened service and face increased accidents.

The general attack on the transit workers and transit riders was contained in the report of the four fact-finders issued May 31, 1950. These fact-finders, headed by David L. Cole, proposed the 40-hour week if the transit workers agreed to "cooperate" in increasing the "efficiency" of the Board's operations.

At the same time, the fact-finders maintained that the city had all the authority it needed to raise transit fares as much as it wanted.

In addition, the fact-finders

gave the Board more loopholes to escape its obligations.

That's the basis on which the Board will operate once its engineers' report is released.

For subway and surface line workers, operating and non-operating, the 40-hour week won't become an immediate thing. The board was authorized, by the fact-finders, to "have the short work week established on the various units of the transit system at different times, depending on all circumstances, including the readiness of the employees to cooperate in making the change-over practical."

This was recommended despite the fact that, of the 35,537 hourly paid operating workers, close to 500 are now working 44 hours a week, and more than 6,500 are on a 45-hour a week schedule.

Thus the reduction in work week needs no prolonged testing. The purpose of the gradual re-

duction in work week, as proposed by the fact-finders, is to insure acceptance of the speedup by the transit workers.

The speedup they have in mind was illustrated in the fact-finders' report. They quoted extensively from statements by J. J. Duffy, assistant general superintendent in charge of car maintenance, who complained the men didn't work fast enough.

"It gets to a point where the amount of production is made by the men rather than by the supervision," Duffy said. He told the fact-finders he differed with the concept of a "day's work" determined by the transit workers and their unions.

ORDER SPEEDUP

The fact-finders agreed with Duffy. They ordered the board to hire industrial engineers to set up a "day's work," reorganize the

(Continued on Page 9)

Texas, Montana Top Fund Drive Goals

Two more state organizations of the Communist Party, in Texas and Montana, have joined the many others which have completed their national fund drive goals, it was announced yesterday. Only a few days remain before the wind-up of the Party's national appeal for funds with which to carry on the fight for peace and against the Wall Street price steal and police-state legislation.

POINT OF ORDER

The Difference

By Alan Max

Looks like the main difference between Truman and MacArthur is that Truman insists on doing what MacArthur insists he do.

Iran Assails Wall Street's Oil Intrigue

TEHRAN, May 21.—Foreign Minister Bagher Kazemi today summoned U. S. Ambassador Henry Grady to the foreign office and handed him a statement sharply criticizing official American views on the oil dispute between Iran and Britain.

The Foreign Office statement, issued earlier to the foreign press, said a recent American State Department policy statement on the oil situation "created a very undesirable and unexpected impression in competent circles."

Premier Mohamed Mossadegh also charged the United States and Britain were blocking Iran's economic reform program and forcing many Iranians to "live like cave dwellers."

LAUNCH PETITION DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

to negotiate differences, and that the U. S. call a conference through the UN proposing a world-wide disarmament agreement not prejudicial to the security of any nation.

Approval was also voted for the establishment, under the UN, of a world economic agency to fight poverty and disease.

Reporting on the Washington conference were Dr. Willard Uphaus and Mrs. Frederick B. Fisher, of the National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, and Prof. Broadus Mitchell, of Rutgers University.

WAR ECONOMY

Dr. Steinfellow Barr, president of the Foundation for World Government and former president of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., pointed out that U. S. economy now rests on an arms race, and that Wall Street trembles lest peace "break out." Dr. Barr called for the use of American and foreign skill and productive capacity for the alleviation of world misery. He urged that U. S. economic aid be administered through a truly representative international agency in the administration of which the recipients should have full participation.

Dr. Ralph B. Smith, director of the Little Red School House and the Elizabeth Irwin High School, declared that, in spite of the war hysteria, mobilization of the world's peoples for peace had prevented the outbreak of World War III. More and more people, Dr. Smith observed, including those who originally supported the UN action in Korea, are beginning to doubt present U. S. and UN policy.

Presiding at the meeting was the Rev. Roscoe T. Foust, D. D., rector of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Ave. at 10th St., and editor of the Witness, Episcopal magazine.

Trade School Teachers Win Wage Raises

A two-week strike of 150 trade and technical school teachers ended yesterday when wage increases of 12 cents an hour were negotiated with four radio and television schools by Local 200, United Public Workers.

Half the wages lost by the teachers during the strike are to be paid by owners of the four schools, who also agreed to a clause, prohibiting discrimination for reasons of race, creed, color or political beliefs.

The schools were the Crescent School of Radio and Television in Brooklyn, the Pierce School and Eastern School in Manhattan, and the Gotham School in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Close to 4,000 students, mostly veterans studying under the GI Bill of Rights began returning to

Charge Favoritism To GM on Steel

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A National Production Authority official charged today that General Motors benefitted from steel priority allocations while applications from four other firms were "lost."

1,000 Union Leaders Back Detroit Streetcar Strike

DETROIT, May 21.—A meeting of 1,000 AFL and CIO local union leaders representing 650,000 workers met in Cass Tech High School here and pledged support to 3,800 striking AFL Detroit Street Railway workers who are entering the fifth week of their strike for 8½ cents an hour wage increase.

Pat McNamara, member of the Detroit Board of Education and former member of the City Council, presided. Speakers were Frank Martel, AFL president of Wayne County; Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer, UAW - CIO; Mike Nowak, president, Wayne County CIO Council; Walter Stanley, business agent, Division 26, AFL Bus and Street Car Men's Union; Walter Stack, international executive board member of the Street Car and Bus Men's Union.

The meeting voted unanimously to back up the strikers with every medium possible and pledged that if any strikebreakers were used at any time to run transit the united labor movement would go into action.

The meeting also decided that an injunction be sought to stop use of the Hutchinson Act, a state law that bans strikes of public employees and declares a worker fired if he strikes. Also the legality of the law will be contested since the United States Supreme Court some weeks ago declared the Wisconsin law, which is similar to the

Hutchinson Act, to be unconstitutional.

The City Council will be asked to state its position, member by member, on the strike. Negotiations should be put on television, the meeting proposed, just like the Kefauver Committee hearings, because its just as important to the citizens of Detroit to see what's

actually going on, as was in the Kefauver hearings.

The proposals of a number of local unions for a mass Cadillac Square rally still has not been approved, the pressure is mounting for such an action. Also delegations to City Hall are still not being organized of unionists and DSR riders.

Gordy Takes Stand, Says Cop Flashing Gun

By William Allan

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He also testified that another policeman fired first and that he, Gordy, did not aim his rifle when he fired at Patrolman Andreas Melert who was killed.

The trial resumed Friday after a three-day recess when Gordy collapsed from internal hemorrhages resulting from stomach ulcers.

Recorders Court Judge Joseph A. Gillis indicated that he would rule police acted illegally in arresting Charles Gordy, Jr., whom police had charged with being a participant in a robbery case.

N. J. Poll Shows Big Jump In Opposition to Korea War

PRINCETON, N. J., May 21.—Open disapproval of U. S. entry into the Korean war is almost three times as great among New Jersey voters now as it was last September.

That is the conclusion this week of the New Jersey Poll, a standard fact-finding corporation which conducts weekly statewide public opinion surveys for a group of New Jersey daily newspapers.

Forty-one percent of the state's voters told poll-takers they "now feel it was the wrong thing to send American forces to Korea" as compared to 15 percent last September. Only 48 percent now expressed approval of U. S. intervention in Korea, with another 13 percent in doubt but unwilling to say they approve the government's action last June.

Significantly, the poll shows an outright plurality of opposition among the state's working-class voters. Although an attempt was made to avoid registering opinion among class lines, the survey was based on formal education divisions. Results showed that among Jerseyans with grade schooling or less—all of them workers—only 37 percent believe U. S. war intervention was right, while 48 percent think it was wrong and 15 percent are unwilling to express an opinion.

Totals among all voters except college graduates showed 46.5 percent who think it was wrong, 12.5 percent in doubt and only 41 percent who still think it was okay to send U. S. troops to Korea.

CORRECTION

A typographical error in the article by Morris Schappes in yesterday's Daily Worker on Cvetic's FBI film referred to "Jewish Communist Council" in Warsaw. The name of the organization was "Jewish Community Council."

Defeat First of Series of Illinois 'Anti-C.P.' Bills

By Carl Hirsch

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21.—A stunning defeat was delivered here against American Legion sponsors of so-called "anti-communist" legislation whose McClintock bill was defeated in the Illinois House of Representatives.

The bill provided for the re-establishment of a witch-hunting commission similar to the Broyles Commission which staged an hysterical red-baiting jamboree in the state two years ago.

The measure received nine votes short of the number needed for passage in the House. It was voted down as representatives of many organizations arrived here to testify against another bill providing 20-year jail sentences for organizations and individuals labelled as "subversive."

The defeated bill was the first of a series of measures sponsored by Rep. Harry W. McClintock of West Frankfort to come up for a House vote. The other McClintock bills provide for the firing of teachers and state employees who

are suspected of "communist sympathies," and for the censorship of textbooks.

In the stormy debate, Republican and Democratic legislators declared that they had heard from the people back home in no uncertain terms demanding that they vote against the measure.

Rep. Charles M. Skyles, Negro Democratic representative from Chicago, told proponents of the measure, "You're on a fishing expedition!" He added that the proposed commission could smear anyone "and they have no protection whatsoever against it."

A legislator from Rock Island, Rep. Richard Stengel, said the measure was aimed at many citizens, regardless of whether they have any ideas detrimental to the country.

Meanwhile, an evening hearing called by Rep. McClintock on another "anti-communist" bill, proved to be a fiasco with insufficient committee members turning up to make a quorum. This bill, which has already passed the Senate, is a duplicate of Maryland's Ober Law,

More than a score of representatives arrived in Springfield to speak at the hearing and some 50 other groups sent wires protesting the calling of an evening hearing and demanding an opportunity to speak at a future hearing on the bill.

Alfred Wagehnecht, state organizer for the Communist Party, was present to testify. In a prepared statement, he declared:

"This bill comes as a climax to five years of cold war and war hysteria. It is definitely a part of the effort that is being made across the nation to scare into silence and submission those who are for peace, for civil liberties, for the rights of labor and the Negro people."

From personal recollections of 50 years in the labor and socialist movement in the U. S., Wagenhecht briefly sketched previous periods of red-baiting hysteria which he said led to the same kind of "fascistlike excesses and the destruction of civil liberties which we are experiencing today."

RFC Official Fired; Sold Inside Data

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Reconstruction Finance Corp. announced today that the head of its Minneapolis agency has been fired for peddling inside Government information for a private profit of \$36,000.

W. Stuart Symington, new RFC administrator, identified the ousted agency chief as E. M. Rowlands. He said Rowlands profited by divulging advance information about the Commodity Credit Corp.'s program for storing dried eggs and powdered milk.

Symington said Rowlands relayed the information to a friend, Jules Marachowsky, who then rented space in the vacant Government-owned Badger Ordnance works at Merrimack, Wis. Marachowsky rented the space for \$11,500 plus estimated repairs of \$15,000, and collected \$215,000 in rentals from CCC, and Rowlands received a 40 percent cut in Marachowsky's profits, Symington said.

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Urge Aid to 48 Locked Out At Everbest

Help on the picket line, food supplies and financial assistance was asked by the United Labor Action Committee yesterday for 48 workers locked out by the Everbest Electrical Co., seven weeks ago.

The ULAC noted that the 48 workers, most of them Negro and Puerto Rican women, had carried out their picketing in the face of a concerted attacks by the boss, a scab-herding union, and police.

"These women who have fought almost single-handed so far, need the assistance of your union and need it immediately," ULAC co-chairman Aaron D. Schneider and Leon Strauss wrote its affiliates.

Help on the picket line at 41 E. 12 St. was urged from 7 to 9 a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m.

Food collection depots have been established at ULAC headquarters, 210 W. 50 St., and at Local 475, United Electrical Workers offices, 160 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Financial assistance to the locked-out workers can be sent to ULAC or Local 475, Schneider and Strauss declared.

War Brings More Layoffs In Civilian Goods Industries

Layoffs are spreading fast in consumer goods fields due to the shift of materials to war production and a decline in the purchasing power of wages. The trend is expected to

accelerate as a result of the new shifts of metals for war announced by war production officials and the unfolding of the "mild austerity" envisaged by war mobilization boss Charles Wilson.

Henry Ford 11 announced he will lay off 10,000 workers in the next sixty days as a result of the cutback in steel supplies for auto production.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced the abolition of 3,500 jobs in its Altoona repair and maintenance shops because of a cut in the repair program.

PRR's action is typical of what's taking place on the railroads generally as a result of the current "efficiency" drive. New York Central recently announced a similar mass layoff.

Commenting on his own planned layoff, Ford professed to be concerned for the fate of small

business because of the cutbacks in metals.

"I am told," he said, "that there is some suspicion even now that when the fatality count is known this time, the small business liquidation rate will be even higher than it was in 1942 and 1943."

There was no doubt of pressure on small business, and especially upon employees of small plants who are the first to feel the weight of the war economy in the form of layoffs or pressure to speed up output.

This was the subject of the leading story of the Wall Street Journal last Friday. The Journal's story says "lack of steel is beginning to make big slashes in the production of small manufacturers." Typical cases are described in interviewed with smaller manufacturers.

The main story of last Tuesday's issue of the Journal was headlined:

"Men's Wear Sales Lag as Stockrooms Bulge; Dealers Slow in Ordering."

"Canned foods pile high in the hands of wholesale distributors," said another item pointing out that this year's stocks are 28 percent above last year's at the same time.

Still another item said "fats and oils continue to skid as users dip into huge inventories." Another story is very blue over the dive in TV purchasers.

The leading Wall Street Journal story yesterday was headed "Buyer Bait." It summarized the numerous give-away gimmicks employed everywhere by sellers of electrical appliances, autos and apparel merchants to induce purchases. Among the give-away ideas are free food with freezers and a trade-in allowance for old clothes with the purchase of new ones. Textile products are the hardest hit.

'PRICE CONTROL WEEK' OPENS IN NEW YORK CITY

Price Control Week, proclaimed by the United Neighborhood Houses of New York, got under way yesterday with 20 scheduled meetings at local community houses. Members of mothers clubs in low-income neighborhoods in Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens are campaigning for dollars-and-cents ceilings on meat and other essential commodities.

Volunteers will man booths and tables in front of each of the 20 centers this afternoon to collect names on petitions addressed to President Truman. The goal is 50,000 signatures.

Nine neighborhood houses on the Lower East Side will assemble at the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, this afternoon at 3:15 with the aid of a Boy Scout drum and bugle corps and make 15 minute stops at booths set up in Riis House, Hamilton House, Madison House, Henry Street Settlement, Grand Street Settlement, Christodora House, University Settlement and Recreation Rooms.

Decline Reported in Day's Cattle Sales

CHICAGO, May 21.—Big ranchers held their cattle off the market in great numbers today in the first day of trading under the new government price regulations. Re-

ceipts at 12 big Midwest markets totaled 41,100 head, compared with 77,500 last Monday and 68,700 a year ago.

At Chicago, receipts were 7,000 compared with 17,000 a week ago. Prices for slaughter steers and heifers were steady to 50 cents per hundred pounds higher at most markets today.

The government order requires packers to pay 10 percent less for cattle than they did during January. But the ceiling price is an average of what the packer pays during his regular accounting period between May 20 and July 29.

David Niles Quits As Truman Aide

WASHINGTON, May 21.—David K. Niles, White House "mystery man" credited with influential roles in two Democratic administrations, quit today as administrative assistant to President Truman.

In a move as sudden as it was unexpected, he informed the Chief Executive he is "physically very tired and would like to take a lengthy vacation with some travel

House Unit OK's Sept. 1 for 3% Hike In Income Taxes

WASHINGTON, May 21.—House tax writers agreed tentatively today to start collecting the proposed three percent personal income tax boost Sept. 1. The House Ways and Means Committee took this step—subject to later reconsideration—as it drove for final action this week on its \$6,500,000,000 tax hike bill.

The Sept. 1 date for tapping the taxpayer for \$2,900,000,000 in added income levies also depends on whether Congress passes the bill by then. It must clear the House and Senate before becoming law. Many members believe this will take until fall.

The proposed individual income tax increase is still subject to reconsideration. It calls for an increase of three percentage points in each tax bracket. Thus those paying 20 percent would pay 23 percent, those paying higher percentages would pay three percent more than at present.

The corporation tax hike tentatively approved calls for a flat increase of five percentage points. This would make the maximum corporation tax 52 percent instead of the present 47.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Democratic congressional leaders got a preview of President Truman's foreign armaments program today which carries an unofficial price tag of about \$9,000,000,000.

Truman will send the program to Congress this week. It is for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The leaders declined to disclose the total of the "single package" request after a White House con-

Transit Board Plans Tricky Strings to 40-Hour Week

By Mel Fiske

The signs of the times in the city's transit system are to be measured today by the chalked slogans on the sides of subway cars—"40 hours." The millions of daily subway riders can't escape the transit workers' insistent and persistent slogan.

Nor can the Board of Transportation. Ten months ago, when it accepted a report of four "fact-finders" it promised the city's 32,000 transit workers a 40-hour week, at no reduction in take home pay. Today the workers are demanding fulfillment.

A report of industrial engineers, scheduled to be released by the Board of Transportation tomorrow, may be the Board's first step to-

ward making good on its pledge.

But the Daily Worker has learned that the Board may utilize its forthcoming report to take more than it gives.

STRINGS

Though obligated to establish the 40-hour work week on the entire transit system, the board may tie more strings to its 40-hour plan than the fact-finders did. Those strings will:

- Establish a spreading speedup to rival the health-draining speedup along the automobile assembly lines.

- Stretch the burden of the speedup to the transit rider, who will be squeezed tighter than the present-day sardine, suffer worsened service and face increased accidents.

The general attack on the transit workers and transit riders was contained in the report of the four fact-finders issued May 31, 1950. These fact-finders, headed by David L. Cole, proposed the 40-hour week if the transit workers agreed to "cooperate" in increasing the "efficiency" of the Board's operations.

At the same time, the fact-finders maintained that the city had all the authority it needed to raise transit fares as much as it wanted.

In addition, the fact-finders

gave the Board more loopholes to escape its obligations.

That's the basis on which the Board will operate once its engineers' report is released.

For subway and surface line workers, operating and non-operating, the 40-hour week won't become an immediate thing. The board was authorized, by the fact-finders, to "have the short work week established on the various units of the transit system at different times, depending on all circumstances, including the readiness of the employees to cooperate in making the change-over practical."

This was recommended despite the fact that, of the 35,537 hourly paid operating workers, close to 500 are now working 44 hours a week, and more than 6,500 are on a 45-hour a week schedule.

Thus the, reduction in work week needs no prolonged testing. The purpose of the gradual re-

duction in work week, as proposed by the fact-finders, is to insure acceptance of the speedup by the transit workers.

The speedup they have in mind was illustrated in the fact-finders' report. They quoted extensively from statements by J. J. Duffy, assistant general superintendent in charge of car maintenance, who complained the men didn't work fast enough.

"It gets to a point where the amount of production is made by the men rather than by the supervision," Duffy said. He told the fact-finders he differed with the concept of a "day's work" determined by the transit workers and their unions.

ORDER SPEEDUP

The fact-finders agreed with Duffy. They ordered the board to hire industrial engineers to set up a "day's work," reorganize the (Continued on Page 9)

Texas, Montana Top Fund Drive Goals

Two more state organizations of the Communist Party, in Texas and Montana, have joined the many others which have completed their national fund drive goals, it was announced yesterday. Only a few days remain before the wind-up of the Party's national appeal for funds with which to carry on the fight for peace and against the Wall Street price steal and police-state legislation.

POINT OF ORDER

The Difference

By Alan Max

Looks like the main difference between Truman and MacArthur is that Truman insists on doing what MacArthur insists he do.

1,000 Union Leaders Back Detroit Streetcar Strike

DETROIT, May 21.—A meeting of 1,000 AFL and CIO local union leaders representing 650,000 workers met in Cass Tech High School here and pledged support to 3,800 striking AFL Detroit Street Railway workers who are entering the fifth week of their strike for 8½ cents an hour wage increase.

Gordy Takes Stand, Says Cop Flash Gun

By William Allan

DETROIT, May 21.—Charles M. Gordy, Sr., Negro Ford Auto Local 600 member, charged with "murder" of a police officer last Nov. 19 testified on the witness stand that the policeman he shot had entered his home without a warrant, with a pointed gun.

He also testified that another policeman fired first and that he, Gordy, did not aim his rifle when he fired at Patrolman Andreas Melert who was killed.

The trial resumed Friday after a three-day recess when Gordy collapsed from internal hemorrhages resulting from stomach ulcers.

Recorder's Court Judge Joseph A. Gillis indicated that he would rule police acted illegally in arresting Charles Gordy, Jr., whom police had charged with being a participant in a robbery case. Later after being held six days on a charge that no one had sought him for over a month, police released Cory Jr. when they "discovered" that he was driving a bus at the time.

In answer to a defense motion that the arrest was illegal Judge Gillis observed that the police "had no reasonable grounds to believe a crime had been committed." He will make a ruling this week.

This is expected to have a significant bearing on the Gordy case, along with the evidence already in that police brutality in the Negro community reached new heights in the attack on the Gordy home, when an estimated 100 police poured gunfire into the house for at least 30 minutes. Nine adults and seven children were in the house at the time.

Progressive Wins in Calif. Ford Local

LONG BEACH, May 21.—In a resurgence of progressive sentiment in the big Long Beach Ford Local 406, Tony Nicol, old-time fighter for a militant union, was swept into the office as plantwide bargaining committee chairman here.

Nicol, running for committee man, received the highest vote ever cast for the office in the history of the Ford local which cut its eye-teeth in a long strike against Henry Ford even before the Ford empire was organized by UAW.

Votes were counted in blocks of 50. Observers said that Nicol averaged 35 votes out of each 50 block. His vote being the highest attained by any of the candidates for committee jobs automatically makes him chairman of the bargaining committee for the term.

Map Fight On Speedup At Ford

DEARBORN, May 21.—The entire leadership of Ford Local 600, United Auto Workers CIO will distribute a program of action Tuesday for shop use on fighting speedup in the Rouge plant.

In the Motor Building of the Rouge, one of the worst spots where only the fight of the building union leadership is curbing speedup, a program of action already has been given to the workers.

A much discussed demand being made in this program is the call for going back to a system of union job stewards to fight speedup. This means a union steward for every job, regardless if there are 10 or 100 workers on that job. Foremen who "chase" workers on the line are to be "visited" on the job by delegations of committeemen. Union caps and buttons will soon be on sight all over the Rouge with slogans of fighting speedup printed on them. Also a demand is rising to make June 20, a paid holiday. It's the 10th anniversary of the first union contract.

Pat McNamara, member of the Detroit Board of Education and former member of the City Council, presided. Speakers were Frank Martel, AFL president of Wayne County; Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer, UAW - CIO; Mike Nowak, president, Wayne County CIO Council; Walter Stanley, business agent, Division 26, AFL Bus and Street Car Men's Union; Walter Stack, international executive board member of the Street Car and Bus Men's Union.

The meeting voted unanimously to back up the strikers with every medium possible and pledged that if any strikebreakers were used at any time to run transit the united labor movement would go into action.

The meeting also decided that an injunction be sought to stop use of the Hutchinson Act, a state law that bans strikes of public employees and declares a worker fired if he strikes. Also the legality of the law will be contested since the United States Supreme Court some weeks ago declared the Wisconsin law, which is similar to the Hutchinson Act, to be unconstitutional.

The City Council will be asked to state its position, member by member, on the strike. Negotiations should be put on television, the meeting proposed, just like the Kefauver Committee hearings, because its just as important to the citizens of Detroit to see what's actually going on, as was in the Kefauver hearings.

The proposals of a number of local unions for a mass Cadillac Square rally still has not been approved, the pressure is mounting for such an action. Also delegations to City Hall are still not being organized of unionists and DSR riders.



Defeat First of Series of Illinois 'Anti-C.P.' Bills

By Carl Hirsch

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21.—A stunning defeat was delivered here against American Legion sponsors of so-called "anti-communist" legislation whose McClintock bill was defeated in the Illinois House of Representatives.

The bill provided for the re-establishment of a witch-hunting commission similar to the Broyles Commission which staged an hysterical red-baiting jamboree in the state two years ago.

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The defeated bill was the first of a series of measures sponsored by Rep. Harry W. McClintock of West Frankfort to come up for a House vote. The other McClintock bills provide for the firing of teachers and state employees who

are suspected of "communist sympathies," and for the censorship of textbooks.

In the stormy debate, Republican and Democratic legislators declared that they had heard from the people back home in no uncertain terms demanding that they vote against the measure.

Rep. Charles M. Skyles, Negro Democratic representative from Chicago, told proponents of the measure, "You're on a fishing expedition!" He added that the proposed commission could smear anyone "and they have no protection whatsoever against it."

A legislator from Rock Island, Rep. Richard Stengel, said the measure was aimed at many citizens, regardless "of whether they have any ideas detrimental to the country."

Meanwhile, an evening hearing called by Rep. McClintock on another "anti-communist" bill, proved to be a fiasco with insufficient committee members turning up to make a quorum. This bill, which has already passed the Senate, is a duplicate of Maryland's Ober Law.

UAW Leader Warns 'Oath' Bill Aimed At Auto Unionists

DETROIT, May 21.—"They'll put every Ford worker in jail." This sharp comment on the "subversion" bill now before Gov. Williams was made by Percy Llewellyn, PAC director of Ford Local 600, CIO United Auto Workers.

1 of 10 Homes In Los Angeles Sub-Standard

LOS ANGELES, May 21.—One out of 10 dwelling units in the Los Angeles metropolitan area, including Los Angeles and Orange counties, lack hot running water, private baths and flush toilets. And despite an increase of 521,800 dwelling units, or 52 percent between 1940 and 1950, available vacancies in the metropolitan area amount to only 3 percent.

These figures were released by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. They are based on April 1, 1950, when the city council was kowtowing to the landlords' lobby and decontrolling rents.

In arriving at the figures, the Census Bureau counted converted chicken coops, garages and occupied trailers. The only "dwellings" not counted were vacant trailers, tents, houseboats and railroad cars.

On this basis, in the entire metropolitan area the census bureau found 1,532,300 dwelling units, of which 709,100 were in Los Angeles city proper.

Only 33,100 of the city's dwelling units were vacant, and of those only 23,900 were non-seasonal and not dilapidated units for rent or sale.

Local 600 is among a fast-growing number of organizations which have wired the Governor urging that he veto Senate Bill No. 282 which decrees up to life imprisonment for so-called "subversives" and would punish anyone refusing to inform on or dealing with "subversives."

The Civil Rights Congress of Michigan, urging a veto, also asked the Governor to hold public hearings on the measure to decide whether to sign or veto.

It is expected that if such hearings are held trade unions, peace organizations and other forward-looking groups will come out four-square for a veto.

The Wayne County CIO has already voiced opposition to the measure which is based on such a loose definition of "subversion" that any militant union member could easily be victimized.

The bill, technically is an "Enabling Act" to make possible penalties up to life imprisonment for violation of the Constitutional Amendment which appeared on the November ballot as Proposition No. 3.

The amendment was opposed by the Detroit Bar Association, the Michigan CIO and Detroit Citizens League, the Michigan chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, and such prominent individuals as Rev. Henry Hitt Crane and Prof. Preston Slosson, W. K. Kelsey, the "Commentator" in the Detroit News and Dean E. Blythe Stassen of the U. of M. Law School.

The Detroit Americans for Democratic Action, which opposed the amendment, was expected to meet on Bill 282 Tuesday and to "take appropriate action," according to its chairman, Prof. Orville Linck of Wayne University.

Judge Patrick O'Brien, dean of the Michigan Bar was writing to the Governor to urge a veto and making his letter available to interested organizations.

The Governor must make his decision by this weekend so only a ten-day delay is permitted and the bill was passed by the House last Wednesday.

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All About Youth . . .

Giant Telegrams Urge Truman End Korea War

On the initiative of the American Youth Peace Crusade, young people across the country are hitting the streets and shop gates with giant telegrams to Truman demanding he "act now to bring the major powers together to work out peace in Korea, and to pave the way for a peaceful settlement on a world basis."

The first target is 50,000 signatures on these telegrams, which will be brought to the White House during the week of Memorial Day, May 30. The Crusade is aiming at 100 small delegations of such "peace messengers" from major cities and areas, to go to Washington.

Young signers of the telegrams will also be asked to express their opinion in America's Peace Poll asking for yes and no answers on settling the war in Korea and on Big Five negotiations for world peace.

Fifty report back meeting are scheduled for the "peace messengers," at shops, schools, churches and in communities. Youth of all opinions will be invited to attend and to contribute to reaching agreement on a positive program for peace, and to gain their participation in the coming People's Congress and Exposition for Peace to be held in Chicago June 29-July 1.

RESULTS ALREADY

Already excellent results are beginning to be rung up in a number of areas, particularly Boston, Chicago, Cleveland and Connecticut.

Typical of the response registered by the young peace Crusaders was the experience in Newark, N. J. On Mother's Day, the 60 inches by 40 inches telegrams were brought to the shopping districts in the center of the city and in the main Negro community. In a short time nearly 100 signed. On another occasion, teenagers in two crews posted themselves outside of a pair of high schools, on the South and West sides of Newark, and collected about 50 signatures each before police arrived and prevented any further work.

The demand of the teen-agers for their right to continue collecting the peace signatures, was answered by the police, that "a permit was needed." To this the youthful peace fighters replied, "Our permit is the Bill of Rights." Several of the high school spectators asked to join the Youth Peace Crusade and help gather signatures.

Several open-air meetings at the schools are planned, to couple the campaign with extensive explanatory work.

Michigan LYL Backs Strike

DETROIT, May 21.—The youth of this city will walk before they use scab-run buses of the Labor Youth League told Mayor Cobo last week.

The Mayor announced his intention to break the strike of bus drivers by bringing in non-union drivers. Nathaniel Brooks, executive secretary of the Michigan LYL, replied:

"His Honor must have forgotten a few simple facts. Detroit youth know what benefit unions have brought to them and their families."

"I flatly predict: First, he will not find enough scabs to run the buses. Second, the youth will walk before they set foot in unsafe scab buses. Third, a mayor who reveals himself as a strikebreaking servant of big business will not be reelected."

Millionaire Admits The Lady Had A Point

Some youth gave W. Averill Harriman, multimillionaire and special assistant to President Truman, a pretty rough time last week at the youth session of the sixth annual Conference on Citizenship.

Harriman, who has so much money he's definitely one of the men known as "the ruling circles" had to admit that Mary L. Coleman of Baltimore representing working-class youth, flayed the unfairness of the capitalist system.

Miss Coleman said it was not "fair" for a few people to make millions in profits from industry, so that one family lived in a big house and had three cars, while another family was crowded into one room, and the children couldn't go to college.

Harriman said Miss Coleman had a point but begged her to consider who and what had created the productive power of

the nation. The millionaire must have been kidding if he thought he and his class did.

The session consisted of six young people from all parts of the country from 15 to 23 years in age, and was chaired by Dorothy Gordon. They discussed "A Citizen's Responsibility in A Democracy."

The youth demanded the vote for 18-year-olds. Claudette James, 14, of Forysthe, Ga., urged equality of citizenship. Theories on citizenship should be practiced daily said, Joy Alexander, 16, of Burns Flat, Okla., 4-H Clubs.

All the youth believed that young people should think for themselves. And Gerald Richards, 17, of Elimra, N. Y. put it this way:

"It's up to high school students of today to listen to their parents but form their own opinions."



HARRIMAN

New Jerseyites Take Vow for Trenton Six

A pledge to prevent the lynchings in judicial robes from burning out the lives of the Trenton Six as they did to Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven has been issued by a group of North New Jersey Negro and white youth. The signers of the pledge are now circulating it for support from additional youth and youth organizations.

The initiators of the pledge included: Juanita Griffin, secretary, Youth Council, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Elizabeth; Richard Hoppe, chairman, Fair Practices Committee UE Local 430; William Roach, IUE-CIO; Leah Jackson, executive council, NAACP, Montclair; and Leona Osterweil, president, Weavers Teen-Age Club, Newark. Organizations for identification only.)

The pledges say, in part:

"Willie McGee is dead, burned to death in the electric chair at midnight on May 8.

"The whole world knew that Willie McGee was innocent.

"The world remembered the murder of the Martinsville Seven, framed on the same charge of 'rape.'

"The current which passed through the body of Willie McGee dimmed the lights in the cells of the other intended victims of 'legal lynchings.'

"We, the undersigned young people of New Jersey, solemnly pledge every effort to save the next victim on the list—our own Trenton Six!

"We pledge to arouse such an outcry in the land that they shall not die!

"We make this pledge in memory of Willie McGee. We ask all young people to join with us."

WAR-OR-PEACE DEBATE RAGES AT CORNELL U.

ITHACA, May 21.—A genuine "Great Debate" on the issue of war or peace has begun to rage throughout Cornell University dormitories, classrooms, student newspaper, and the circle of drugstore-luncheonettes characteristic of university towns.

There are really two related debates. The first, initiated by the Student Peace Committee revolves around the questions of the Korean war, world disarmament, German remilitarization and the firing of MacArthur. The second centers on two red-baiting editorials which appeared in the university paper, the Cornell Daily Sun attacking the work of the Student Peace Committee.

The results of these two debates have been to clearly bring out into organized expression, the true peace sentiments of the students and to greatly increase the number who are actively participating in the Peace Committee.

Here's the proof:

Within one week, more than 500 ballots on the major aspects of the fight for peace revealed that an overwhelming majority oppose any attacks on the mainland of China, favor a negotiated settlement with the Korean People's government and People's China. The ballot yielded the following common answers why the dismissal of MacArthur was supported, (1) he is a warmonger, (2) he is a "threat to peace," (3) he has a "fascist" outlook, and (4) he opposes "civilian over military authority."

The students also voted in the great majority for the admission of

China to membership in the UN, and almost unanimously favored universal progressive disarmament" while opposing the admission of Franco Spain.

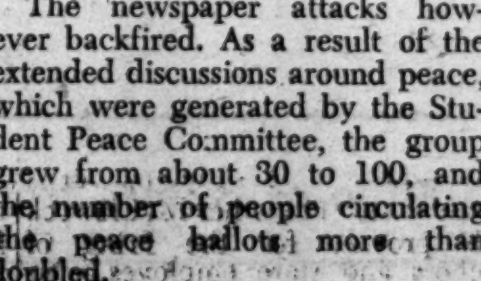
DIVERSE OPINIONS

That students of many diverse opinions participated in the poll, and that certain unclarity does exist on how peace is to be guaranteed, is shown by majorities, though smaller ones, also recorded in favor of the rearmament of Western Germany and opposing "the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea."

When the editors of the Cornell Daily Sun got wind of the initial responses to the ballot, they pulled out the old red brush to try and do a smear job on the Student Peace Committees, charging it with being led by "pro-Communist, pro LYL and pro YPA" students.

Immediately however, the challenge presented by the two editorials was taken up by many students sending indignant letters to the editor. The level of the anti-peace scribbles of the editors, is evident in a caustic comment made in one of the letters, "I suggest that your writer try to find a job writing advertisements on bubble gum wrappers or perhaps editorials for a newspaper aimed at . . . illiterates."

The newspaper attacks however backfired. As a result of the extended discussions around peace, which were generated by the Student Peace Committee, the group grew from about 30 to 100, and the number of people circulating the peace ballots more than doubled.



SPEAK OUT FOR PEACE!

Canadian Youth Fight for Peace

TORONTO, May 21.—The Canadian young people want peace. And any one who spent even a little time at the recent Second Convention of the National Federation of Labor Youth here, could see that they are going to put one mighty fight to make sure they have peace.

A spirit of fighting determination ran through all the four days proceedings from May 4 to 7, as the more than 150 delegates from

all over Canada picked up the lead given by the NFL's executive secretary, Norman Penner in the main report, "Youth Unite for Peace and Happiness." They carefully weighed over their experiences in leading the Canadian youth to express themselves for peace and the national independence of their country from U. S. financial circles. The NFLYers related their success in the Stockholm Appeal campaign, the anti-conscription movement and their present efforts in gathering signatures to the Appeal for a Big Five Peace Pact to end the war in Korea and to bring the coming World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace to the entire young generation.

SPONTANEOUS SINGING

Characteristic of their confidence, was the spontaneous singing that broke out regularly . . . songs of their fight for peace, of the proud traditions of the Canadian workers and about their newspaper Champion. Many songs from other countries and American favorites like Joe Hill and a new version of "I'm Gonna Put My Name Down," geared to the present Peace Pact campaign, were heard often.

One of the highlights of the sessions, was the presentation of a peace banner won from the Australian Eureka Youth League in a competition for the greatest collection to the Stockholm Appeal campaign. The banner had been presented to the Canadian youth delegates at the Warsaw Peace Congress last November, and will feature in a new competition, Canadian-Australian convention, for the greatest number of signatures to the Appeal for a Big Five Peace Pact.

CHEER BUCK

Prolonged standing applause Tim Buck, general secretary of the Labor Progressive Party, as he stepped to the platform to bring his party's greetings to the youth. Ready ovations were also given the other members of the LLP Executive Committee, who all attended the sessions in full.

On the fourth day, the hall really shook, when a representative of the National Council of the U. S. Labor Youth League spoke of the unbreakable friendship for peace, between the young people of Canada and the United States. Similar responses were given messages of greeting from the Soviet and Chinese youth and the WFDY.

The convention concluded with the election of a new national council which is mostly composed of youth in their early twenties and some still in their teens. A grand scale pageant, "Toward Singing Tomorrows" wound up the four days of song and serious discussion, that served notice on the warmakers of both Canada and Wall Street, that the Canadian youth for one, must be reckoned with before they can plunge the world into a new war. Peace Committee.

More . . .

Next week this page will carry more news and features on the First Empire State Convention of the Labor Youth League. The Worker will also carry news and features on the three-day meeting last weekend.

ON THE WAY The Jackals and The Corpses

By Abner W. Berry

THERE IS SOMETHING of the ghoul-politically speaking—displayed by the journalists of “democratic socialism” in the metropolitan press. A number of them have been observed recently attempting to make a case against Communism with the dead bodies of Negro lynch victims. The performance was downright nauseating.

Remember how the New York Post, back in February, gloated along with the Kluxer press when the State of Virginia lynched with its white supremacy “law” the seven Martinsville Negroes? The Post writer, George Trow, in a re-write job, justified the multiple murder with the phrase “convicted of rape” and repeated the lynchers’ version of the alleged “crime.” Trow then further excused the lynchers by stating that case had been “seized upon by the Communists . . . as a major



propaganda issue.” Now, after the lynch scene changed to Mississippi, with Willie McGee the framed victim, Post columnist Max Lerner takes to his typewriter to malign the Civil Rights Congress, McGee’s sole defending organization. Lerner took time out as his paper’s expert on sex, homosexuality and the amorous stirrings that begin with spring, to relate an alleged “sex crime” in Mississippi to international politics. And, of course, Lerner, who poses as a pundit on Freud, the American Tradition, civil liberties and other catch phrases of the “liberally educated,” could not see and recognize the cry of “rape!” against a Negro in Mississippi as the American expression of the Nazi “anti-blood-pollution” laws.

Was McGee framed? Or was he guilty and getting a sentence harsher than a white man would get for the same offense? The “liberal” Lerner just couldn’t make up his mind.

BUT LERNER, in a second piece answering William L. Patterson’s blistering reply to his attack, draws some conclusions. It was “tragic,” he wrote, “the way human beings in a state like Mississippi behave.” Equally “tragic,” the Post pundit continued, “is the way the Communist Party has behaved . . . to exploit these cases of racism not for the sake of democratic justice but for the sake of Communist advantage.”

Gov. Fielding Wright of Mississippi was never so clever. But he must have some smart young men who are teaching him to appreciate the work of such literary-political jackals who are ever ready to remove the corpses of the victims and defend the killers with Churchillian English.

THE LATEST Lerner-like job was done in the semi-monthly magazine, The Reporter, by another “democratic socialist,” Claire Neikind. The Reporter and Miss Neikind discovered the “Trenton Six” case over in New Jersey during the month of March this year. After a few days in court, where the six Negroes are being “legally” readied for the electric chair on a trumped-up “murder” charge, Miss Neikind wrote two articles in which she found 1) How the Communists turned a criminal trial into a political circus, and 2) The State of New Jersey is justified in trying the six defendants without evidence—except distorted “confessions”—which the trial judge will not rule were voluntary. Just like her political brother, Max Lerner, Miss Neikind spots not the State of New Jersey as the culprit for the application of “racial justice” but lays the blame on the international abstraction—“Communism.”

There is no need for them to follow in the wake of the Civil Rights Congress, the Communist Party and this newspaper. There are scores of Negro victims of white supremacy justice in jails and death houses throughout the United States. I will list only a few for starters with which the ladies and gentlemen of the “non-Communist left” may rehabilitate themselves and desert the role of ghouls.

Lieutenant Leon A. Gilbert, a victim of Gen. MacArthur’s racist military justice, is now serving 20 years to life in prison after world protest saved him from a death sentence. The 40-year-old Negro war veteran, Smith Harvey, in Beaufort, S. C., now faces a death sentence for having defended himself against a group of white attackers demanding Negro women. If these cases are too strong—or too distant—how about Mrs. Ann Strasser, a white mother in New York City, who had her child taken away from her by a court when she married a Negro?

No Communists are “monopolizing” these cases, and they contradict the logic of the argument that “Communists” are responsible for the legalized slaughter being waged against Negroes.

Letters from Readers

On Our Round-up Of Negro Press

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Negro Press Roundup is certainly one step forward in exposing the role of the Negro bourgeoisie, yet we must remember that our paper’s position has many things in common with the Negro press such as on civil rights, jobs, police brutality, housing, high cost of living, jimcrow and many other things. Yet we often fail to utilize these common grounds and build a united front around them.

I feel in line with our paper’s policies—that the Negro Press Roundup should be treated “differently” from any other paper.

For instance we reprinted an editorial from the Jewish Day on the Greenberg “spy case.” At the start of the Korean war we not only built editorials around some of the articles from the Times. We even had clippings photographed to show our readers that even the Times felt the war in Korea an unjust war.

We can promote unity of action with the Negro people by

pointing out that some of the things that the leaders and the press of the Negro people advocate we also believe in. This can be done along with exposing the poison that is printed in the Negro press. E.K.

Butcher Counters Lack Customers

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have watched keenly the attempts of progressive people and organizations to rally all segments of the populace behind “Meat Boycott Week.” Certainly this is something that affects everyone’s pocketbook and which is easily grasped and readily attested to by all.

I venture to suggest that this rallying point be enlarged upon with demonstrations and collection of signatures on petitions for strict enforcement of price controls plus a roll-back, rent controls as well and to be topped by the removal of Eric Johnston from public office? I can state in all truthfulness that the butcher-counters of my local neighborhood stores stand empty and yawning for customers. W. K.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES now says that the majority of Chinese volunteers in Korea are “former Nationalist soldiers whose commanders had defected to the Communist side. . . . According to one authoritative report, the proportion in some units is about 70 percent former Nationalist and 30 percent veteran Communist.” This is the same Times which, like the other papers, has tried to explain the Chinese-Korean fighting ability by yelling “fanatical Communist.” It now appears, after all, that the Chinese volunteers are not all Communists in Korea at Stalin’s direct orders, but Chinese patriots of every view, there because they don’t intend to see the Great Wall turned into Great Wall Street.

THE MIRROR is mad because Dean Rusk, an assistant Secretary of State, was used instead of Acheson or Warren Austin to make a speech praising Chiang and charging that the people’s victory in China was all a Soviet plot. The Mirror is afraid the people won’t believe this “about-face” from previous U. S. admissions, that Chiang was a corrupt no-good, unless somebody important does the lie-peddling.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE’S Joseph Alsop explains that it wouldn’t look right for the “Socialist” government of Britain to take the imperialist step of attacking Iran—unless, that is, “they can be sure of American support,” particularly in the UN, “where they will be charged with aggression by the Iranians and will surely be convicted without our support.” As was the case with Korea, Alsop justifies the proposed imperialist aggression in Iran with the claim that it’s necessary to prevent “Soviet aggressions that appear evermore imminent.”

THE NEWS’ Hedda Hopper clumsily exposes the censorship drive against anything even slightly liberal in movies—a drive the film-makers pretend doesn’t exist. Anybody who points to “our racial problems, political corruption in government, the evil of wealth, men driven to crime because of the supposed pressure of our capitalistic system,” Miss Hopper says, is virtually a fifth column-

ist, a “four-and-one-half columnist,” she so cutely says. . . . The News has words of comfort for the Worshippers At The MacArthur Feet, Junior Division. What if Arthur MacArthur, 13, can’t spell, it says, neither could President Andrew Jackson.

THE COMPASS says the report of the UN Economic Commission for Europe shows that “while the West is arming on the theory that it can make a show of strength to Russia in 1953, Russia’s industrial strength is leaping forward. The report indicates that the Soviet Union and the eastern European countries are becoming increasingly self-sufficient in major materials and in their trading among themselves.” Once again, confirmation that the socialist countries are making economic progress despite the capitalist trade blockade against them.

THE POST doesn’t think people should get ironic over the fact that the UN is moving out of Lake Success to permit the Sperry plant to increase war production. “Production at Sperry is ultimately designed for use by the armies of the world organization,” the Post proudly says.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM hails the State Department’s sudden decision that Chiang wasn’t kicked out by his own people as an “end to appeasement” and an implication to “help the Chinese people” bring Chiang back to power. Every time the U. S. gave guns to Chiang they wound up in the hands of the people. Is the desperate State Department thinking of giving the guns to the people in the hope of reversing the process?

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN’S George Sokolsky recalls that in 1932 he wrote: “In China a change can only come about by revolution. A revolution can be more effectively worked by the Chinese Communist Party than by any other element in the country.” This conclusively proves the current reactionary thesis that Chiang would still be ruling if the Soviet Union hadn’t aggressively conquered China by staying out of it while the U. S. armed the Kuomintang.—R.F.

World of Labor

By
George
Morris

‘Stabilizers’ Forced To Ante Up on Wages

AFTER THREE MONTHS of campaigning, demonstrations, delegations to Washington and several postponed strike dates by packinghouse workers, the Wage Stabilization Board came through with a new formula approving the nine cents an hour the workers squeezed out of the meat trust. That nine cents was calculated to compensate the workers for only the BLS-acknowledged cost of living rise between last Aug. 11 and Feb. 8 when the packers agreed to give the nine cents. Since Feb. 8, a part of the nine cents had evaporated.

That is why the CIO Packinghouse Union representatives, meeting in Chicago, decided to begin now the next lap of their race with the cost of living to get another raise next Aug. 11, when the contract runs out. The packinghouse workers are not getting much out of those fancy meat prices you pay at butchers. The nine cents will bring their average pay check to the sum of only \$64 a week. You can figure out how much meat they can enjoy at that wage.

But something of significance has happened because of the militancy displayed or threatened by the packing and other workers. The WSB has been forced to ante up its wage formula from a raise ceiling of 10 percent above January, 1950, to what looks like 15 percent, or just about what the “Little Steel Formula” of World War II was.

THE PRECEDENT set in the WSB ruling in the packinghouse case indicates approval of the raises won in textile, shipbuilding and other fields, where settlements brought the workers 15 percent or less for the 17-month period. The original plan of the “stabilizers” to make the 10 percent limit stick and force the workers to take the loss on the cost of living rise above that level was defeated.

Let the top labor leaders in the war mobilization machinery claim the credit for the hike, it should not be forgotten that they were ready to settle for a 12 percent formula.

The workers aren’t going for a freeze. That is why the “stabilizers” and top labor leaders are forced to indulge in all sorts of fancy maneuvering to get the “stabilization” collar on the necks of the workers.

Although the WSB was forced to retreat in its ruling in the packinghouse case, it did so only with the view of making its wage-fixing authority stick so a hard and fast freeze could be slapped on at a later stage. That was how it worked during the war. The cost of living did not climb as fast during World War II as it does today, but the “Little Steel” 15 percent rise ceiling did not make matters any easier for most wage earners from 1943 on.

The bait for getting the workers to accept WSB wage control is the Wilson-Reuther escalator formula. The ruling in the Packinghouse case gives approval to the escalator idea as a general guide to the board’s wage policy.

But it is important to remember that the wage escalator, as even its promoters acknowledge, freezes the LEVEL of the living standard, and does it in a period when workers are in a position to RAISE the level.

Second, as the WSB administers it, the escalator is tied to the fraudulent Bureau of Labor Statistics index, which, in current House committee hearings, even BLS spokesmen acknowledged is not an accurate measure of the cost of living. And three spokesmen of the CIO in those hearings, much as they hate to give the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers credit for having exposed the index, substantiated that union’s basic charges.

Third the indicated 15 percent formula will carry the WSB over the threatened crisis affecting the cases of several million workers now before it or soon will be as the next quarterly escalator adjustments come due. But what will happen when the mercury climbs to 90 or more?

Finally, there is still the rather important factor of what Congress will do when it renews the war mobilization law some time before the June 30 expiration date. If the lawmakers feel they can get away with it, they may write in specific provisions for a hard and fast freeze.

But, regardless of what happens in Congress, if the “stabilizers” ever get the impression that workers feel “appeased” by a 15 percent formula, they will harden the freeze at that level, escalator or no escalator.



COMING: A Page of Letters from the Shops . . . In the weekend Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates Editor
Milton Howard Associate Editor
Alan Max Managing Editor
Rob F. Hall Washington Editor
Philip Bart General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Tuesday, May 22, 1951

'Con Game'

THE PROFITEERS HAVE FOUND a new Devil to explain why they must cheat the people.

It's all the fault of Joseph Stalin and "the men in the Kremlin."

When the meat packers charge \$1 a pound for meat, don't blame the crooks—blame Joseph Stalin and "the men in the Kremlin." It seems that the food profiteers are taking orders from "the men in the Kremlin." The Kremlin tells them to cheat the consumer and make the biggest profits in history. The meek little profiteers have no choice but to go out and rob their fellow-Americans. It's all for "defense," you see. You wouldn't want to weaken our defense by getting cheaper meat and lower rents, would you, you old subversive you?

Thus, it is with tears in their eyes that the biggest American corporations are reporting huge post-Korea profits—the biggest in our nation's history.

THUS IT IS that New York's billion dollar electric light trust, Consolidated Edison, is spending a fortune on newspaper ads to convince the consumer that "it's Joe Stalin's fault" if they have to raise the rates.

The present price of electricity in New York City is an outrage. It is a monopoly price. It has yielded fat dividends to the Morgan bankers who control this socially-necessary utility for their private gain. The powerhouse on the Con Edison board of directors is a House of Morgan man—George Whitney.

In 1950, the net profit—after payment of all kinds of graft in fat salaries, interest, etc., was \$29,458,000.

In 1949, it was \$29,007,000.

Con Edison, you see, is practically at the thirty million a year starvation level.

If Con Edison is such a losing proposition why don't the Morgan bankers turn it over to the people to be run for the public welfare instead of for the big bankers?

CON EDISON'S LINE is that Big Business had such nice plans for the welfare of the American people up until the day when "Joe Stalin hurled the Chinese and Koreans against the free world."

What a fairy tale this is for the kiddies!

You would think that no Wall Street corporation ever robbed the people, no landlord ever raised the rent, until the day that Joseph Stalin came along. You would think that there were no economic crises, no unemployment, no profiteering, no insecurity and poverty imposed on our country by Big Business until the "men in the Kremlin" happened along.

The economic history of our country for the past 50 years is marked by recurring crises, unemployment, and the ever-haunting "problem" of "over-production."

The truth about Korea is that the Korea War was a godsend to Big Business. It came none too soon for the sagging level of Big Business. In fact, the Korean War has produced so many economic and political benefits to Big Business that millions are beginning to suspect that it was deliberately ORGANIZED to provide the alibi for profiteering, for the \$50 billion a year pork-barrel known as "defense contracts."

Con Edison tells us that "the men in the Kremlin will laugh up their sleeves," if "Americans attack each other" for rising prices. Well, let the "men in the Kremlin laugh up their sleeves." The American consumer is not going to swallow this latest electric light rate grab. We are going to urge the people of New York to unite against this greedy power trust gouge cloaked by Americanism.

When the people got sore at being robbed, the Russian Czar trotted out his alibi—"the Jews did it."

Con Edison uses "the Communists" as the scapegoat for its thieveries.

The American consumer won't fall for this sucker bait. The housewives are boycotting meat. On June 6, a delegation will go to Washington to press for lower prices, rollback, real controls, and lower rents. This is true Americanism, true patriotism, we say. If we blame the "men in the Kremlin," the Con Edison profiteers will laugh up their sleeves.

HORROR IN HEADLINES

—By Ellis



Slavic Americans Protest Rearming German Nazis

A delegation of representatives of the American Slav Congress recently visited the State Department in Washington and left a message with Secretary of State Acheson protesting the remilitarization of Germany. The delegates were headed by Leo Krzycki and Stanley Nowak. Following is the message they left:

MAY 9 MARKED the sixth anniversary of the victory of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union over Nazi Germany. This was not just the victory of three great powers over another. It was the victory of all progressive and freedom-loving peoples of the world over the most viciously reactionary and anti-democratic force that had ever been unleashed upon humanity.

To refresh our memory, the pledge made by Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin was:

"To disarm and disband all German forces; break up for all time the German General Staff . . . remove or destroy all German military equipment; eliminate or control all German industry that can be used for military production; bring all war criminals to just and swift punishment, and exact reparations in kind of the destruction wrought by the Germans; wipe out the Nazi Party, Nazi laws, organizations, and institutions."

If we go back a little further in our history, we find that this was the second time that such a pledge had been made concerning German militarism and its threat to world peace.

In 1917, at the close of World War I we find that the same idea prevailed in all the discussions, namely, that by crushing and destroying German militarism peace would be assured for future generations.

NOW, ON THIS sixth anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany, the American people are beginning to view with alarm and deep concern the concerted attempts to revive German militarism and to rearm Germany, and even more, to pardon and restore to prestige the criminals guilty of heinous crimes against humanity in the last war.

We refer specifically to the release from Landsberg Prison of the 21 Nazi war criminals guilty of the cold-blooded murder of our GI's at Malmédy and other vicious crimes against humanity.

As part of this program of pardoning Nazi war criminals and placing them in positions of prestige and power, we cite the example of Alfred Krupp, a former Nazi financier and war manufacturer, the man who twice within one generation equipped and financed German armies which disrupted world peace.

This man was released from prison, pardoned, and was rewarded with the return to him of his great industrial empire, the Krupp arms industry.

This policy of rearming Germany and reviving Nazism is being "justified" by the argument that the world is threatened by communism and that Nazism will serve as a bulwark against it. May we remind the State Department that this is the very argument that led Prime Ministers Chamberlain and Daladier into the infamous Munich pact. And let us not forget that the results of this pact were exactly the opposite of what had been expected and hoped for.

Are we now to repeat this tragic blunder of Munich? Can we expect anything different today from what German militarism has always given to the world? One would think that two bitter and costly lessons within one generation would have been enough.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, were chosen at various meetings throughout the country to represent the thousands of people who attended those meetings in petitioning the State Department to change this dangerous policy of rearming Germany and embracing her as an ally. We have dedicated ourselves to the following tasks:

1.—To carry out the promises made to the world at Yalta and Potsdam, that we destroy German militarism and Nazism.

2.—To bring to the attention of our fellow Americans the great danger involved in our present policy concerning Germany—namely, the danger of again unleashing German militarism upon the world and finding ourselves involved in global war.

We want particularly to warn our fellow Americans that in such a war we would find ourselves alone, just as we now find that we are practically alone in waging the war in Korea.

First of all, all the Slavic nations of Europe have declared jointly that they will not per-

mit the rearming of Germany. Second, the peoples of Western Europe, and even the common people of Western Germany, according to many unquestionable reports, are opposed to the remilitarization of Germany and are showing no inclination to go along with us on such a policy.

If we permit ourselves to follow out this policy and to become involved in another world war, we would find ourselves eventually crushed and defeated, just as Germany did in 1918, and as both Germany and Japan did in 1945. The peace-loving peoples of the world are already turning against us because of our present policy, and if we continue to follow out our present policy and are instrumental in unleashing upon the world another global war, the righteous indignation and anger of all peace-loving people will unite them against us, and they will win just as they always have in the past.

ENCOURAGED by our present policy, the government of Western Germany in Bonn just a few days ago publicly demanded a restoration of Germany's eastern border of 1939. This would mean giving to Germany the western territories of Poland. This is ancient territory taken from Poland by the armed forces of the Prussian militarists centuries ago, and has ever since constituted a hotbed of German militarism and a continual threat to world peace.

In Yalta and Potsdam this fact was recognized and certain specific measures were taken to deal with it. In the Yalta Conference President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin agreed that in order to remove the sources of German militarism these territories in question should be restored to Poland, where they would be used for peace-time industrial uses. As a result the present Polish-German border has since then become known as "The Border of Peace."

This demand of the Western German government in Bonn to

(Continued on Page 8)



A VISIT TO STEVE NELSON

TO ALLAY MY OWN WORRIES about a dear friend, and to be able to report to his many thousands of friends and well-wishers all over the country, I took a trip to Philadelphia to see Steve Nelson. He was badly injured when a car he was driving skidded on a bad curve on a rainy night. His son Bobby was slightly injured but is now all right and out of the hospital. His daughter Josie was uninjured.



The full impact of a collision with a tree caused Steve to have multiple serious injuries—to his shoulder, left arm, head, ribs and worst of all to his right leg which had been broken and repaired a year ago and is now broken again in the same place, plus a broken knee cap. The process of healing is complicated by the danger of infection, which requires a lot of preventive medication and adds to his present discomfort.

He was in considerable pain, tired and slightly feverish when I saw him, although very glad to see me. About all I could do in a brief visit was to convey our many good wishes. It will be a long slow process of healing all these broken bones. But Steve is a brave determined fighter, and I am confident he will pull through safely and stand on his feet again in record time. He cannot have many visitors as yet, it is too tiring for him, but he can receive greeting cards and letters and enjoys them very much. So do drop him a line. Address him: care of Women's Medical College Hospital, Abbotsford and Henry Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. This is an excellent hospital, with a fine tradition. It was set up as part of the women's rights movement to train women doctors barred then from other schools.

AT THIS WRITING we do not know what decision will be made by the judge in Pittsburgh about the trial there in which Steve Nelson is a defendant. It is to come up on Monday, so may be in the news section of this paper today. This ridiculous and expensive trial has now dragged along since January with a parade of long-winded mountebanks and stool pigeons that is unparalleled. The prosecution is not finished. The most sensible disposition that could be made of it would be to dismiss it and forget it. It is not Nelson, Onda and Dolson who are on trial. It is a book shelf and its contents—ideas—under an old sedition law. It's a book burning, not a trial. It's like the witchcraft trials in Salem, Mass., back in the 1600's. It is also played for political capital for several ambitious prospective candidates in the forthcoming elections. Now is an appropriate time for a nation-wide campaign to dismiss this case. I urge all progressive minded Americans to join in the plea made from England, which I published here last week, to drop such a disgracefully undemocratic proceedings.

I MUST CATCH UP on listing the contributions to our paper which can be credited to this column. Receipts have gone out. A young soldier-to-be came to New York City from Miami, Fla. He brought me a message from two people who read in the Miami Herald that the Daily Worker was folding up for lack of funds. One sent \$50 and the other \$60, a total of \$110 to help prevent such a tragedy. A R. I. reader sent \$1; F. F. Manhattan sent \$10; Old Wobbly of Maple Park, Ill. \$5; Minnie H. of Bronx \$5; Anna Herron, Montana \$5.50; Peppi \$3; a contribution from Harlem of \$11. With this came a fine letter which I will share with you. It reads as follows:

"I have read your appeal for funds to help you carry on the good work of the two papers which is a source of great concern to me.

"Reading your paper for a few years now I am convinced all you Communists stand for is right. Many people like myself are not actively connected with the party because of fear. You Communists have courage and character, intelligence and discipline which I have come to reverence in my humble way. Gene Dennis especially, how he stood before Judge Medina and demanded his rights along with Ben Davis and all the others, truly all noble men, honest men by whose example weaklings like me could gain much from. Today after many weeks of saving dimes and quarters I have eleven dollars herein enclosed which you will credit to the following great writers of your two papers—George Morris, Joseph Clarke, John Pittman, Milton Howard and Ted Tinsley one dollar each, Gene Dennis' child one dollar and FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE PARTY. Oh how I wish I had more to send now, but later I hope to send some more. I beg to advise you after reading both papers I mail them to St. Croix V. Island where my friend distributes them amongst the friends and by all reports they are well received.

"All good wished to all you great people. I now close and from the bottom of my heart I thank you for being so good to many poor people.

"W. D."

Don't forget to write to Miss Jane Rogers, Denver County Jail, Denver, Colo. She has been there now three weeks. Watch for the full story on the Women's Page of The Worker.

'Worker' to Begin Shop Correspondence Page This Week

Starting with this week's Sunday Worker we will begin a weekly magazine page of correspondence from the shops, mines and other places of work.

We invite our readers to take up pen and paper and take full advantage of the opportunity to voice their shop and union problems, views, experiences, suggestions so that the page would be a real reflection of the life on the job and working class community.

Please keep your contributions down to 300-400 words. Address Shop Correspondence Editor, The Worker, 50 E. 13 St., New York 3, N.Y.

War Policies Mean 10,000 Ford Layoffs

By William Allan

DEARBORN, May 21.—Henry Ford II admitted in a speech here that because of the war some 10,000 Ford workers will be laid off within 60 days. At the Rouge plant employment has dropped about 10,000 in the last year as the company prepares for war

production. Ford said the pending war cutback in steel ordered by the government was the reason for the layoff. The steel is to be used for war production.

Henry Ford also said that it will take from eight months to one year to convert from peacetime to war production and in that period many thousands of workers would be idle all that time and maybe longer.

Meanwhile, without any steel cutbacks, Ford has been throwing workers out into the streets because of intensive speedup and its anti-union runaway-shop policies.

Some thirty thousand Ford Rouge workers eventually will lose their jobs due to the company preparing for war production in new plants in Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati and hiring entirely new help there at lower wage scale, while curtailing auto production in Detroit.

It is in these plants that the company proposes to make its war production while Negro and white men and women who have given the best years of their lives working and sweating at Ford's are losing their jobs. The company also is reconverting to war work at the Rouge plant. Peace sentiment is high at the Rouge, 16,000 workers voted in the last election for Joe Hogan for president. He ran on a program of peacetime production—not war production.

Slavic

(Continued from Page 7)

again place in German hands these ancient Polish territories is a provocative measure that can only result in war if carried out.

Never in our history have we ever been at war with Russia or any of the Slav nations. Yet twice within one generation we have had to engage in a war with Germany. This should certainly give us food for thought.

IN CONCLUSION we wish to point out that the road to peace lies in the application of the principles laid down in Yalta and Potsdam Agreement—namely, the complete demilitarization, denazification, and democratization of Germany. A militarized Germany will forever constitute a very real threat to world peace as she has always been in the past. The only way to remove this threat is to carry out the pledges of Yalta and Potsdam.

We must remember that the democratic forces of Germany, particularly the government of democratic Germany in Berlin, has stated definitely that it is in accord with the Potsdam Agreement and opposed to the remilitarization of Germany and has accepted the present Polish-German border.

With the cooperation of the democratic forces of Germany, we should have no difficulty in carrying out the Potsdam Agreement.

In this spirit, and dominated by the very deep and earnest desire to establish our country, America, in the pathway to peace and progress, we urge you, Mr. Secretary, to instruct our Representative, Mr. Jessup, at the Paris Conference of the Foreign Ministers Deputies, to support the inclusion of the question of the demilitarization of Germany as a major point in the agenda.

Hogan warned that unless peacetime production was fought for, layoffs and speedup would result.

The Hogan program that 16,000 Ford workers voted for in March of this year is still the program to meet the layoffs that already have sent 20,000 Ford workers into the streets jobless while every operation is speeded up.

Hogan warned that war production and war preparations meant layoff and hardships and said, "we must get off the path of retreat, using fancy words like Wage Stabilization and Equality of Sacrifice. We must get onto the path of struggle. . . .

"Peace is possible and necessary. People the world over are opposed to war and want peace. It is the workers who die and are maimed in wars . . . while big business makes tremendous profits on the blood of the workers." Hogan then raised these demands:

A substantial wage increase, no wage freeze, roll back prices to pre-Korean war levels, opposition to any wage cuts in return for rollback as UAW president Walter Reuther proposes.

Also eliminate discrimination against Negroes in hiring, upgrading and layoffs. Immediate removal of all credit and metal restrictions which cause layoffs. Thirty-hour week with 40 hours pay. Union not to permit transfer of any jobs from Rouge which cause layoffs. End the war in Korea.

Carl Stellato, president of Local 600, who narrowly beat Hogan, had this to say on the present crisis facing Ford workers: ". . . There is no question but that on the wage front we are going backward not forward." Stellato in his column in the union paper, Ford Facts, this week then went on to point out the ever increasing tax burden, soaring cost of living the workers are facing.

He warned that a continuation of this situation, "can only result in a further demand from us for higher wages . . . and an insistence by us for abrogation of our union-company contract . . . our members will not stand idly by while their pocket books are being emptied and their income status falling. . . ."

ASSAIL BURNING OF CANADA NEWSPAPERS

WINNIPEG, May 21.—The local chapter of the League for Democratic Rights has called upon the Canadian government to take action against Premier Duplessis who recently seized and burned 4,000 copies of The Canadian Tribune.

"We will show the tin-pot dictator Duplessis that he cannot stop the people's voice of peace from being heard in Quebec," Editor Leslie Morris and Manager Cohen declared in Toronto.

"We will continue to send The Tribune to Montreal and it will be distributed and sold in bigger numbers than ever. The Tribune is a registered newspaper which has been published for 11 years. No self-appointed dictator is going to stop it," they said.

Recalling that The Tribune had sent wires to the editors of

leading Canadian daily newspapers, Cohen added:

"Why are they silent? Where now is their vaunted talk about press freedom? Are the papers who protested the action of the Argentine dictator Peron in seizing the newspaper La Prensa going to remain silent when a Canadian newspaper is seized by the dictator of Quebec? Have editors who write learned editorials condemning the Padlock Law nothing to say when the law is used?"

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IRANIAN PROGRESSIVE PREDICTS VICTORY

(Continued from Page 1)

say Russia is menacing you or menacing Iran while everybody must admit that such are our conditions of life and have been that way long before the Soviet revolution.

"As for the 136 deputies in the Chamber, they were almost all practically named by the authorities; they came from the feudal families or they are the scions of the tribal chieftains in the south; most of their properties have been in hock for generations to the British Bank for Iran and the Middle East . . . but this time they have been swept into voting nationalization of Anglo-Iranian by a popular movement of enormous proportions. It was this movement which brought the handful of the National Front deputies led by Dr. Mous-sadegh to power. But he must heed this movement, or he, too, is finished. . . .

"Something else has happened in Iran which the world knows little about," said my Iranian progressive friend, and he cited Sablier's articles in *Le Monde* again. This is the peace movement, which has reached proportions hitherto not seen in the Middle East. After Korea, entire sections of the population wanted to have nothing to do with Britain and America; they wanted neutrality.

"The Stockholm Appeal had a considerable substantial resonance in Iran," *Le Monde* writes. "The president of the Chamber, the highest magistrates, the dignitaries of Islam and thousands upon thousands of persons in all walks of life signed it. The Appeal for a Big Five Pact had by the end of April gotten 200,000 signatures. . . .

"Do you realize what that means in Iran?" asked my friend—and this was just before last week's demonstration of 60,000 peace partisans in Teheran—why, in all of India, the Stockholm Appeal only got a third of a million signatures. And here we, most of whom can't read or write, have built a peace movement embracing hundreds of thousands. . . .

And what about Dr. Mousadegh? My friend

waved a hand. Yes, a courageous figure, who represented the lower middle class, the emerging businessmen at the bazaars, the intellectuals of a kind, some of the two million civil servants who haven't been paid for months. But he has no organized party. He seized upon nationalization; now he must deliver, or else. . . .

Fundamentally, the State Department is hoping that by playing the "nationalist" card, they can regain the grip which Britain has lost. But it is late for that. All the fancy projects of Point Four, all the contracts with the Overseas Consultants Corp., which even Gen. Razmara had to cancel . . . it's much too late for all that.

"And Tudeh?"

My friend smiled, and let the *Le Monde* clippings speak for him again, as though to say . . . that's only a fraction of the story.

"Toughened, purged and idealized by illegality (since February, 1949) the Tudeh is today a real force; its newspapers hardly conceal their position; its mass meetings have on many occasions proven their discipline and power."

I felt that my Iranian friend was exaggerating, but he insisted that the great crisis for his country was inevitably approaching, and this time, the long-awaited, long-repressed revolutionary change would succeed.

We promised to meet again. One day later, the French government expelled the well-known Tudeh leader, Iraj Eskandery, who had been an economist for the World Federation of Trade Unions and had played a prominent part in the World Peace Council. *Le Monde* noted that the expulsion was foolish, since Eskandery's party might soon be legal again and in power.

I thought it best not to try to see my Iranian friend so soon; who knows when the French police are watching? But watching Iranian events from Paris, I keep thinking of him, and his certain confidence in victory.

(To be continued)

STANLEY ISAACS SPONSORS LEVITTOWN BIAS PARLEY

Councilman Stanley Isaacs heads the growing list of more than 20 leading citizens sponsoring a non-partisan, non-political conference to fight discrimination against Negroes in the sale and rental of Levittown homes in Levittown. The conference will be held June 7 at Hofstra College, Hempstead, L. I.

In a letter to the Committee to End Discrimination in Levittown, Isaacs stated:

"It seems shocking to me, after the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court denouncing restrictive covenants, and after passage by the State of New York of the bill prohibiting segregation and discrimination in all publicly-aided housing, and after the action of the City Council, which I was proud to sponsor, finally penalizing discrimination in Stuyvesant Town

that Levitt & Sons should still think it proper to refuse to sell or lease their houses to Negroes.

"I realize, of course, that the development is a private enterprise and that there is no law controlling such action. I hope that the State Legislature will, at the session of 1952, appoint a legislative commission to study the entire problem of discrimination and segregation in private housing developments and suggest remedies for the un-American attitude pursued in far too many private developments."

The committee has also received endorsement from Bishop W. J. Walls of Chicago.

Details on the conference can be obtained from the Committee to End Discrimination, Post Office Box 53, Levittown, or from J. Cohen executive secretary, HI 5-6514M.

PEKING RADIO LISTS BROADCASTS BY POWS

PEKING, May 21.—More dates for broadcasts by U. S. prisoners of war have been listed by Radio Peking. The broadcasts take place at 9:45 Greenwich Mean Time—4:45 p.m. New York time—for 15 minutes in 19 and 25 meter bands at 15.06 and 11.69 megacycles. Broadcast schedules are:

Monday, May 28—Pvt. Lloyd Rogers, 140 Taken Ave., Albany, Ore.; Corp. Bobby Holcomb, Clay City, RR 3, Ill.; Corp. Paul Smithy Mertens, Route 1, Texas; Corp. Alfred Hensen, Route 2, Adams, Tenn.

Tuesday, May 29—Corp. Peter Guidry, 509 South Washington St., Lafayette, La.; Pvt. Robert Fletcher, 438 Chidister St., Ypsilanti, Mich.; Pvt. Wilbert Gibson, 3725 Franklin St., Opelousas, La.; Corp. Spears Johnson, 1423 South High St., Paris, Ky.; Corp. Johnny Williams, Jr., 503 Market St., Oakland, Cal.

Wednesday, May 30—Pvt. Walter Williams, Box 28, Alleyton, Colorado County, Texas; Harold

Webb (no address); Sgt. Stanley Bartholomew, Tacoma News Tribune, Tacoma, Wash.

Thursday, May 31—Corp. Johnny Moore (no address); Pvt. Fred Brown (no address).

Friday, June 1—Corp. Ralph Shaw (no address); Pvt. Elmer Berry, 1409 East Reading, Tulsa, Okla.; Pvt. Lee Dewey, 447 East 44th St., Chicago 15; Pvt. Walter Chambers, 25 Balm St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Saturday, June 2—Pvt. Walter Scott, 58 Queen St., Dover, Del.; Corp. Joseph Burns, 1415 Foy Park, New Orleans; Corp. Fred Porter, 13303 McKinley Ave., Los Angeles; Sgt. Stanley Bartholomew.

Sunday, June 3—Pvt. William Camden (no address); Pvt. James Arnston, 1205 Prospect Ave., Cloquet, Minn.; Pvt. James Veneris, 760 York Ave., Hawthorne, Cal.; Pvt. Edward Achee, 19963 Salem St., Detroit; Sgt. Philip Karonson, 2128 North Third St., Harrisburg, Pa.

U. S. MARINES SET FOR WAR GAMES IN MALTA

VALLETA, Malta, May 21.—United States marines will crash ashore in an assault on the beaches of Malta tomorrow in their series of training maneuvers centered on this mid-Mediterranean bastion, it was announced today.

The marines will start the war maneuvers in combined operations of the Atlantic Pact powers.

Later operations will include bombardment and anti-submarine exercises.

Transit

(Continued from Page 3)

schedules, and place the transit workers under full and complete Board authority.

And the unions were obligated to force members to "accept and comply with such schedules."

In the past year, revised operating schedules have revealed what is in store for the transit workers and transit riders. In Brooklyn, where five buses took the place of three trolley cars several years ago. Today, the ratio has become three for three.

This has resulted in longer waits by transit riders, and jammed buses. The buses generally made longer runs than trolleys, but no new buses have been added.

MOTORMEN'S SPEEDUP

That operating schedules will be speeded up to take away some of the time of motormen at the end of their runs is indicated in the fact-finders report.

Also indicated is the elimination of many yard motormen and the use of regular motormen to move unused trains into yards.

The faster schedules will enable the Board to put on fewer trains—and fewer motormen and conductors. This would also open the way for eliminating many shop workers and maintenance men.

For the subway and surface line riders, more crowded trains are in the cards.

When the 10-cent fare was foisted on subway and surface line passengers—with the transit workers submitting themselves to ex-Mayor O'Dwyer as fall guys—better service and better working conditions were promised. Like all politicians' promises, they were soon forgotten.

But the transit workers are not permitting the promises to lie dormant. They've scheduled a City Hall rally of non-operating workers on June 1 to force quick action from the Board.

Hurricane Heads To North Atlantic

A meandering, off-season hurricane by-passed Cape Hatteras, N. C., yesterday and headed northeastward to menace North Atlantic shipping lanes.

A heavy fog enshrouded New York City, grounded planes at LaGuardia Field and canceled many flights in and out of New York.

Set Biggest Blast Of TNT in Utah

DUGWAY, Utah, May 21.—Man's largest non-atomic measured explosion will be touched off in the western Utah desert tomorrow when 320,000 pounds of TNT are exploded by Army engineers and scientists.

The test is designed to determine the effects that such huge underground blasts have on such structures as foundations and bridgepiers.

AFL Bus Drivers Strike in Duluth

DULUTH, Minn., May 21.—A bus drivers' strike halted public transportation in the twin cities of Duluth and Superior, Wis.

The 335 AFL bus drivers went on strike yesterday.

The union sought a 25-cent hourly pay rise. The Duluth-Superior Transit Co. countered with a three-cent offer.

A fact-finding board appointed by the Governor recommended a nine-cent wage hike.

Bare Discrimination in N. Y. Medical Schools

New York State medical schools were accused yesterday of continuing to discriminate against applicants by means of the personal interview. The charges were leveled by the American Jewish Congress and the New York State Committee on Equality in education.

An investigation was asked of the State Department of Education by Shad Polier, AJC vice-president.

A survey conducted by the two organizations mentioned Cornell as one of the worse offenders of the Quinn-Olliffe law prohibiting racial or religious discrimination in schools.

The survey studied medical school admissions experience of 72 pre-medical students, who received state scholarships last year. They had applied to one or more of the nine schools in the state. For those contacted, replies came from 61 of the winners.

Figures showed that 27 of the

Mrs. Abzug to Tell of McGee's Last Hours

Mrs. Bella Abzug, attorney for Willie McGee, will for the first time tell the story of the last hours she spent with McGee directly before his murder. She will tell the story at a reception in honor of Mrs. Rosalie McGee, this Friday evening, at 13 Astor Place.

The reception sponsored by the women's delegation which went to Jackson in McGee's behalf, will also hear a full and as yet unpublished account of the arrest of the 42 Negro and white men and women who were in Jackson to appeal for McGee's life.

The women delegates sponsoring the reception represent such organizations as the Furriers Joint Board Council 1; District 65; AFL Bakers Local 1; Civil Rights Congress; National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions and many others.

Tickets for the reception are available by phoning ORegon 9-1657. Price \$1.

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China Honors Agnes Smedly

Government, Cultural Leaders Attend Rites; Ashes Interred in Cemetery of Revolutionaries

PEKING, May 6 (HSINHUA) (By Mail).—Agnes Smedley was buried in Peking in the new cemetery for revolutionaries west of the city today. The ashes of the famous American writer, journalist and friend of the Chinese people were brought from England where she died a year ago, in deference to her last wishes. Among the 800 people who attended the memorial service were noted Chinese writers and artistic workers Mao Tun, Ting Ling, Lao She, Hung Shen and Madame



Lu Hsun, representatives of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and relief organizations. The British people's delegation and many personal friends of Miss Smedley, Chinese and foreign, were also present at the meeting.

Mao Tun, noted author and vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Literature and Arts Circles first paid tribute to A. Smedley, describing her as a faithful friend of the Chinese people. He said that the Chinese people would commemorate Agnes Smedley with more determined actions.

Ting Ling, well known author, described the struggle and life of Agnes Smedley. "China will forever cherish the memory of this heroic daughter of the American people and faithful friend of the Chinese people," she said.

General Hsiao Hua spoke on behalf of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. "She was an outstanding fighter of the American people and a good friend of the Chinese people, especially of the Chinese People's Liberation Army," General Hsiao Hua said. "She loved the Chinese people and was faithful to them in their struggle for liberation. And, in turn,

they deeply loved their international friend. Her death resulting from the persecution of the American government is another proof that American imperialism is the deadly enemy of all progressive mankind. It can only cause us to hate American imperialism still more and to be more certain and resolute in fighting against it as the common enemy of mankind."

WU YUN-PU, General Secretary of the People's Relief Administration of China, described Agnes Smedley's relief work in China with great warmth. "Different from the so-called 'relief' of the American imperialists under the cover of which they carried espionage and all sorts of dirty work in China, Agnes Smedley helped because of her true friendship. She represented the true American people."

Arthur Clegg, on behalf of the British people's delegation and of all British friends of China, said: "Agnes Smedley was a woman of great courage who devoted her life to the struggle against oppression."

"She fought for the cause of the Indian people struggling against British oppression, for the cause

of the Chinese people struggling against Japanese oppression and against the terror of Chiang Kai-shek.

"Through her writings Agnes Smedley brought the message of China's struggle and New China to millions throughout the world. In those writings and in this soil her memory will live."

Among others who paid tribute to A. Smedley were her friends Kang K-ching, wife of Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh, Lao She, Yang Kang and Dr. Ma H-teh (George Hatem).

IN THE HALL of the Youth Palace, where the memorial service was held, were the relics of Agnes Smedley—the possessions she carried with her to England and which so typified her life.

There were her typewriter, camera, radio set, her notebooks, many of them having great historical value. A series of letters to Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh and others, describing the persecutions she was suffering from the American authorities. One letter from Chu Teh to herself thanked her for her interest in writing a book of his life and enclosed some materials for this.

Her most prized gramophone records were a series of Chinese songs sung by Paul Robeson and a set of language-recordings to improve her knowledge of Chinese. A tiny book in a red cloth cover contained the words of revolutionary songs from many years ago. All these possessions she has left to Commander-in-Chief Chu Teh.

After the memorial, the funeral cortege set out for Peking's suburbs. Agnes Smedley's ashes were buried in the cemetery for revolutionaries at 3 p.m. and she is lying there forever side by side with the People's Liberation Army fighters who fell in the cause for the liberation of the Chinese people. Bouquets were presented by People's Liberation Army fighters and her personal friends.

BRITONS FIND NO WAR HYSTERIA

MOSCOW, May 21 (ALN).—Before leaving Moscow for visits to the Urals, Stalingrad, Georgia and the Crimea, the 28-member British workers delegation issued a unanimous statement declaring that the Soviet people are absorbed with problems of construction in an atmosphere entirely free from nervousness about war.

Invited to the USSR for a 3-week stay, the delegation, including several Labor Party members and many without political affiliations, said they were impressed by the Muscovites' friendliness toward foreigners and their desire for peace, which was the main theme of the May Day demonstration.



Arms Race Wrecking Canada, Youth Say

TORONTO, May 21.—"We say to all youth: Fight conscription by signing for the World Peace Pact. That is the alternative to conscription. That is the answer to war."

This was the keynote struck by Norman Penner, secretary of the National Federation of Labor Youth, in his report to 150 delegates and observers attending its second nationwide convention here May 4-6.

A dramatic ceremony pledged the entire convention, in the words of the report, "that there will be no organization in Canada more active than we in getting signatures to the new petition." (The worldwide petition for a pact of peace between the five great powers and open to all countries, is being conducted in Canada by the Canadian Peace Congress).

Meeting on the eve of the sixth anniversary of VE-Day, Penner, a World War II vet himself, charged that "as far back as 1945" the Canadian government agreed "to sell this country for a song . . . Yankee troops and bases in Canada, Yankee movies, comics, radio programs that are vile and degrading, ownership of Canadian sports teams, Yankee control of many Canadian unions, industries and sources of valuable raw materials . . . and finally the greatest betrayal in the whole scheme—the transfer of a whole Canadian brigade to the Yankee army to fight in Korea, and the agreement

to deliver the whole generation of our youth to this war machine to fight and die wherever the U. S. government decides."

"In the name of all Canadian youth, we accuse the government of plotting the destruction of this generation and the next. We accuse them of committing this national betrayal on orders of the big shots of Canada who are ready to exchange our blood for their profits. . . ."

UNIVERSITY FEES RAISED

Pointing out that the arms race is undermining every field of interest of the youth of Canada, Penner listed the sharp increase of fees for university students and turning of Canadian schools into training grounds for "military robots"; the forcing of youth out of employment to enter the armed services; the effects of the new war budget on unmarried young people; the sharp retrenchment of grants for the construction of swimming pools, hockey rinks and youth centers. Even agencies like the YMCA are coming under the hammer of this drive against youth's needs, said Penner.

"Was there ever a government or a policy which has wreaked more havoc among the youth than this?"

SOVIET DIARY

Citizens Informed On U. S. Negroes

By Joseph Clark
Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent

MOSCOW, May 21.—There's a vast fund of information among the Soviet people about the Negro people of the United States and a deep sense of solidarity with them. The U.S. trade unionists who visited the Soviet Union early in May will long remember the reception which ordinary people here gave the Negro workers. It wasn't only the incident on May Day, when thousands of marchers lifted up one of these workers and carried him on their shoulders. It wasn't just the flowers and greetings they received, the embraces and heartfelt expressions of friendship.

What impressed the trade unionists was the information people here, both young and old, have about the Negro question. School children asked about the Trenton Six and Willie McGee. Everyone wanted to know the latest about Paul Robeson.

I was talking to a 14-year-old girl who has just been admitted to the Komsomol (Young Communist League) and she told me about a review of international affairs which she wrote for her group at school. It told about Willie McGee, the vicious nature of the frame-up, the latest evidence which has been revealed about this dastardly attempt at legal lynching.

THERE'S MUCH discussion in Soviet scientific circles and in the newspapers here about the importance of keeping open the channels of world-wide exchange of scientific knowledge. The president of the Academy of Science of the USSR, A. N. Nesmeyanov, told Literary Gazette recently: "It has been proved practically that the wider development of

scientific relations is completely possible notwithstanding the difference between the socialist and capitalist systems."

Prof. Nesmeyanov also vigorously refuted the slander "that Soviet scientific workers, forsooth, want to fence themselves off from the scientific public of foreign countries." He cited the large numbers of foreign scientists who have visited the Soviet Union and the many who have gone from the Soviet Union to scientific congresses, or on ordinary visits to foreign countries, including the capitalist countries. There were visits to British universities and participation by Soviet representatives in the International Conference of Mathematicians in Rome. He also told of the exchange of scientific publications with foreign countries. From the Soviet Union 103,020 periodical and other publications have been sent to 1,412 scientific institutions.

AN INKING of how widespread amateur art and cultural groups are can be seen in the number of amateur dramatic circles in the Lvov district of the western Ukraine. There are 2,000 such groups, many of which present their plays at the Theatre of Folk Art in Lvov. . . . The Italian conductor Willi Ferrero had a very successful tour here. In concerts at Tschaikovsky Hall his renditions of Richard Strauss, Verdi, Tschaikovsky, and Donato Veroli were very well received.

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Ted Tinsley Says

COME, SWEET JUNE!

LAST YEAR *Flair* magazine (R.I.P.) had a page listing spring and summer events in and around Paris. This calendar of events ran from May 1 through August. To me, May 1 has always been May Day, and I expected that *Flair* would recognize it as such. But I was in for a surprise. May 1 was listed:

Lily-of-the-valley day, when everyone sports a buttonhole sprig; also parades and a general socially conscious welcoming of spring.

We live and learn. Did you ever know that May 1 was lily-of-the-valley day? I suppose that by "parades and a general socially conscious welcoming of spring," the magazine was referring to labor's holiday. If so, this is certainly the coyest description of May Day in the history of literature.

Still absorbed with calendars of events, I dug me up an old *Vogue* magazine June diary. This purports to trace the activities of an American woman through every day of June. The days are numbered one to 30, and they're all there.

Drawing on the experiences of the women I know, I expected the diary might start off:

1. Got up. Made breakfast. Dressed the kid. Did the dishes. Cleaned the living room. Went shopping. Made lunch. Did the dishes. Took the kid out. Went to laundromat. Brought laundry, kid home. Ironed laundry. Bathed kid. Made dinner. Let dishes stand. Tried to get sitter. Got sitter. Went to meeting. Promised myself wouldn't have coffee after the meeting, but had coffee anyway. Came back late. Kid got up. Got kid back to sleep. Took bath. Sat on bed. Collapsed.

BUT I DISCOVERED that *Vogue's* American woman started her June very differently:

"1. Went to refrigerator, put into it: Madrilene for breakfast; cucumbers for tea; face cream for the next 90 days."

There goes June 1. All over! Tuckered out, the heroine of this diary rested for the remainder of the day. After all, June 2 was fated to be rough and hectic. On the second day of June this mythical woman:

"2. Chose the shawl that will take me through air-conditioned movies, et cetera. Cerulean blue cashmere, ribbon-bound."

These mad activities grow wilder and wilder, and after charging through the first nine days of June we pause on the tenth to go shopping:

"10. Bought one wonderful big pair of earrings, so big and important that I won't need a necklace on really hot days."

FROM THE DESCRIPTION you would think the poor woman also needed a new pair of ears to support those whopping big earrings. But her ears evidently held up under the strain for they were still on her head for June 16:

"16. Took all my single strands of pearls, had them restrung into one big bib. . . ."

June 22 was a rougher day than most. On this day the diarist "blessed nylon lingerie for the nth time. No pressing, quick drying." And so, a full day was spent blessing nylon lingerie.

With a month so crowded with activity, so pulsing with the feel of life, it is no wonder that the end of June saw a let-down:

"30. Didn't do a thing . . . not a thing."

I mention this diary only so that you will have a deeper understanding of the Voice of America and other State Department propaganda abroad today. You mustn't be at all surprised if this diary turns up on the Voice of America as "A Month in the Life of a Typical American Woman."

Under socialism women may hold the highest executive and administrative posts in the land, but do they wear wonderful, big, important earrings?

DEAR READERS: Don't let the warm weather slow you up in the drive to support our paper! Our expenses don't slow up, and we need help from all our readers. The paper must go on! Send me your contribution today, care of the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13 St., New York 3, N. Y.

Concerning a Certain Harassed Official

If you have sympathy to spare,
Bestow it on Dean Acheson;
One rash old sin that whitts his hair,
Now needs his penance patches on.
Though deed itself he can't revoke,
He hopes 'twill in the distant end slip
From memories, that once he spoke
At Garden meet for Russian friendship!
In meantime he must hotly rage,
To keep a cold war simmering,
And prove to this hysteric age
His "peace-stuff" has gone glimmering.
Alas! poor chap, the more he tries
To put Department latches on
Persistent tongues' inquiries:
"What turned you, Mr. Acheson?"
The more that awful Garden speech
To public mirth still catches on;
Chameleon can scarcely reach
Your color-change, Dean Acheson.
Since you've embarked on peril-trip,
You'd better batten hatches on;
Your storm-tossed Secretary-ship
Is not seaworthy, Acheson!

ELIOT WHITE

Prof. Wilson's Useful Study Of Congressional Corruption

Congress: Corruption and Compromise by H. H. Wilson, Rinehart & Co., Inc., N.Y. 337 pages. \$3.50.

By Rob F. Hall

IN THESE TIMES when graft and influence peddling in high places are in the headlines almost daily, Prof. Wilson's scholarly study of a few of the more recent Congressional scandals will seem like tepid stuff. But this probably would not disturb the author because he writes for a serious purpose "which might be submerged if his treatment were more sensational."

Prof. Wilson comes forward with the not altogether novel thesis that politicians are corrupt because business men want them that way and, in fact, do the corrupting. He quotes Mr. Dooley approvingly: "Whiniver I see an alderman an' a banker walkin' down the street together I know th' Recordin' Angel will have to order another bottle iv ink."

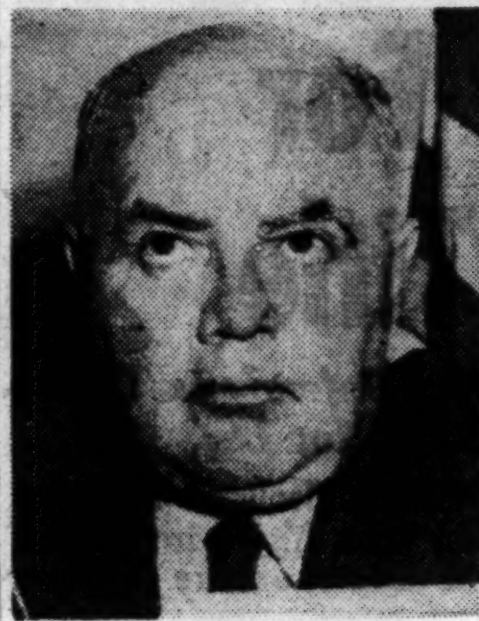
THIS THESIS does not fit every case of Congressional corruption, however, as, for instance, that of J. Parnell Thomas who simply stole from the government and crammed the loot into his own pockets, as Prof. Wilson shows.

I suggest that the thesis falls down because the politicians are business men themselves, and their ethics, or lack of them, are merely a reflection of the scandalous immorality which is nowadays such an integral part of the capitalist system.

MOST OF THE villains in the book are reactionary Senators and Representatives who, while filching public funds or selling their influence, have ranted noisily against progressivism, Communism, or equal rights for Negroes. This is not a coincidence but the connection between reaction and dishonesty is ignored.

Nevertheless, Prof. Wilson has given the reader an excellent if brief recounting of Congressional corruption as exemplified by:

• Rep. Eugene Cox (D-Ga) who violated Section 113 of the U. S. Criminal Code by accepting \$2,500 as a retainer fee for representing a Georgia radio station before a federal agency while he was himself a Congressman on the government payroll, and who subsequently persecuted the Federal Communications Commission for



J. PARNELL THOMAS

daring to question his unethical conduct.

• Rep. James Michael Curley (D-Mass) who was convicted of using the mails to defraud in connection with a company (of which he was president) which offered to obtain government contracts for customers for a fee.

• Rep. Andrew Jackson May (D-Ky), convicted of bribery and conspiracy in connection with a lucrative arrangement under which May secured war contracts for a gang of highbinders. May also arranged draft exemptions or commissions for his "friends."

• Senator Theodore C. Bilbo (D-Miss) who incited to violence to keep Negroes from the polls and accepted thousands of dollars in cash and gifts from war contractors whom he aided. It was the latter and not the former charge, however, Wilson shows, which was used to keep Bilbo out of his Senate seat.

• Senator Albert B. Chandler (D-Ky) received as a gift a \$10,000 swimming pool at his home built by a war contractor.

PROF. WILSON believes that the evil in these cases is not so much the individual corruption of the so-called representatives of the people but rather the shocking complacency of other members of Congress toward their misdeeds.

For more than a year after Parnell Thomas was indicted, he continued to serve in Congress and no one uttered a word of criticism against him. Even after he pleaded "nolo contendere"—that is, admit-

ted his guilt—he continued to draw his Congressional salary until the end of his term.

Cox was never indicted nor tried. Curley was convicted in February 1946, but he served out his term until January 1947. House Majority leader John McCormack (D-Mass) had declared publicly that he would fight any attempt to expel the criminal.

Congressional misdoers, in fact, never wanted for high ranking colleagues to defend them.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn in defending Cox said that his "love and confidence" in Cox's "honor and in his integrity is unshaken." McCormack said Cox was "above reproach." Seven of Andy May's colleagues testified to his "good character" in court. After May's indictment Vice President Barkley took the stump for his reelection, declaring that history would record the crook as "one of the foremost Americans of this generation." Even Bilbo had his protectors and Barkley, then Senate majority leader, discouraged the drive to unseat the unsavory Mississippian.

PROF. WILSON shows that the British House of Commons is far more jealous of its reputation and acts summarily against a member involved in shady deals. It is Wilson's opinion that the U. S. Congress should take a leaf from Parliament's book.

One cannot but agree with the author, but obviously this is not a sufficient answer.

Since Harry Truman ascended to the Presidency in 1945, two friends of the White House have been convicted of fraud and a third indicted; 14 high federal officials have been exposed as peddling influence; nine members of the administration family have been revealed as accepting valuable gifts including a pastel mink coat; and four members of the White House staff have been exposed in undercover deals.

What is the connection between this rampant corruption and the reactionary, pro-war policies of the Truman administration? What is the connection between this corruption and the billions being made "legitimately" by war contractors? What is the connection between crime and capitalism?

Useful as Prof. Wilson's book is, the book which is vitally needed is one which answers these questions.

A U. S. Negro Actor Describes Experiences In South Africa

By Walter Christmas

"Hatred and fear run like a breeze through the Union of South Africa. It is always present and was the source of the first question asked us by the whites: 'What do the natives think of us?'"

This was said by Sidney Poitier, a Negro, who recently returned from South Africa where he played part of Msimangu in the London Films' production of Alan Paton's "Cry the Beloved Country." Other American Negro actors who played in the film were Canada Lee and Charles McRae.

"WHITES were the only people we were allowed to see on a social level. The Africans living in miserable shantytown ghettos, without lights or the remotest comfort, were not permitted to entertain us. Our meetings with them were catch as catch can."

"We had been warned not to speak to the natives about politics. From this arose the rumor that we had entered South Africa as bonded servants. We were 'protected' and, actually, had few opportunities to speak to them at all. The whites fear for their lives, their possessions, their social and economic positions. They impose four way segregations, separating whites, colored, Indians and Africans, because of fear. This does

not dispel it. It only grows.

"The native African has a deep and solid hatred for the white man. For him, the white man is a symbol of oppression, starvation and the worst form of cruelty. The African is resentful and restless. Restrictive laws are enacted and enforced to quell the rumbling dissatisfaction of eight million people. A showdown is inevitable and there seems to be no hope for a peaceful solution. It is too far gone. There are too many years of suppressed anger and desire for revenge."

"We, as somewhat privileged American Negroes, lived on a farm. This was the base from which we worked. We were transported to and from location sites by private car. The buses and other transportation, segregating whites, colored Indians and natives, we could not use."

ON OUR FARM was an African who had been there for seven years working seven days a week. His day began at 5:30 in the morning and lasted until 11 at night. He had a wife and two children whom he had not seen in all these seven years. His was the typical plight of many farm laborers. "One day, we were on location in Alexandria township, a native village. I was surprised to learn

there was a feverish rush to complete shooting by 4:30 in the afternoon. We were not told why, but as we rushed to finish up, I saw why. At 4:30 in the evening the men returned home from work. We had been working days in a village when only the women and children were about. The men, returning home to their unpolluted ghetto, didn't want to see white people.

"Our crew contained many whites as technicians and directors. The African men were in their own territory without the cruel, ever-present South African policeman. Uninformed whites had been set upon before in such situations. And that evening not many men returned home before our shooting was done, equipment packed and we were heading out!"

In New York, Poitier teaches an acting class for youngsters at St. Phillip's Parish House in Harlem. These classes were organized by the Committee for the Negro in the Arts.

(Reprinted from Freedom, progressive Negro weekly now on sale at progressive bookshops.)

HISTORY'S TURNING POINT
V. PETROV'S
1812
NAPOLÉON INVADES RUSSIA
BURNING OF MOSCOW
NAPOLÉON'S RETREAT
STANLEY
7th Ave. N.Y.C. 17th & 41st Sts.

WORKER Sports

New York, Tuesday, May 22, 1951

Ike Going For Gavilan's Title

But Lightweight Champ, Who Defends vs. Carter Friday, Says It's \$\$\$, Not Lbs.

Lightweight champion, Ike Williams declared yesterday that his poundage had no bearing upon his desire to give up the title and turn welterweight after two more defenses.

One of those defenses will be made Friday night against James Carter of New York at Madison Square Garden. The other is tentatively scheduled for June 19 at Los Angeles against Art Aragon.

Williams explained, "I want to turn welterweight because there's more good opposition in that class now than in my own division. And good opposition means good money."

Sitting in the living room of Pompton Lakes training quarters made famous by Joe Louis, Williams stressed he never had difficulty paring down to the lightweight limit of 135 pounds, and that he would prove it against Carter Friday night.

"I weigh 139½ now," he said. "And I feel swell. No, I don't have to do any special dieting or boiling out. I just don't eat too much."

He said his critics suspected that he, personally, had been avoiding a defense because he was afraid he might be weak when he pared down to 135.

"Me, why I been wanting to defend all along," he said. "But my manager couldn't come to terms with any contenders who would draw money. I'm champion but they don't want to give me the champion's cut. Take that Aragon; he kept insisting he get the same percentage as me."

Ike said he would prefer to keep the lightweight crown, after he licks Carter and Aragon, if he could make money with it, "cause I like that old headpiece."

Ike became undisputed champion by knocking out Bob Montgomery, the New York State champion, in August, 1947.

Was he aiming at the welterweight title after the June defense against Aragon?

"I sure am," he said. "I want to take that title right away from Kid Gavilan. I got two reasons. The first is money. I can make a lot of money with the welter"

Layne Vs. Marciano

Rex Layne of Lewiston, Utah, and undefeated Rocky Marciano of Brockton, Mass., have agreed to a 10-round heavyweight match at Yankee Stadium, July 18.

Italy, Sweden Advance at Net

MILAN, Italy, May 21.—Italy advanced to the quarter-finals of the European Zone Davis Cup eliminations today as Rolando Del Bello downed South Africa's Sid Levy, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2 in the deciding match. Del Bello's triumph came after Eric Sturgess had gained the South Africans a 2 to 2 tie by downing Gianni Cucelli, 6-3, 6-2, 4-6, 9-7.

Italy now meets Poland in the quarter-finals.

WIMBLEDON, Eng., May 21.—Great Britain forged into a 2 to 1 lead over France today as Tony Mottram and Geoff Paish downed France's Paul Remy and Robert Abdesselam, -57, 6-3, 6-8, 6-4. France and Britain each scored singles victories on Saturday.

VIENNA, May 21.—Seven Davidsson and Torsten Johannsson scored singles victories today to give Sweden a five match sweep over Austria in their Davis Cup zone elimination. Davidsson beat one-armed Hans Redl 6-4, 1-6, 6-4, 6-1 in the first match and then Johannsson downed Austria's Oustl Specht, 6-1, 7-5, 5-7, 6-4.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, May 21.—Belgium, already assured of a victory over Egypt, completed the formalities today by dividing singles matches with the losers. Marcel Coen scored Egypt's only point, defeating Jacques Peten 6-4, 1-6, 7-6, 6-4 in the opening match. Then the Belgians made the final score 4 to 1 as Jackie Brichant trounced Egypt's Adley Shafei in straight sets, 6-3, 6-1, 6-4.

COULD WIN BY 10, SAYS HOPP

The Yankees will win the American League pennant "by ten games with just a little pitching improvement," Johnny Hopp, utility first baseman for the world champions, predicted yesterday.

"I don't want to jinx Casey Stengel," the veteran Hopp told members of the New York Sports Broadcasters' Assn., "but I think we can open up a ten-game lead if we get just a little more pitching."

SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE
New York 000 200 000-2 6 2
St. Louis 020 030 00x-5 9 2
Jansen, Cattel (8) and Westrum; Staley (6-) and Rice. Losing pitcher Jansen (3-4).

STANDINGS

(Not Including Yesterday)

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W.	L.	G.B.	
New York	20	9	--	
Chicago	16	9	2	
Detroit	16	10	2½	
Washington	15	12	4	
Boston	14	13	5	
Cleveland	13	15	6½	
Philadelphia	9	21	11½	
St. Louis	8	22	12½	

GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at New York (2:30)
Detroit at Boston
Cleveland at Philadelphia (night)
Chicago at Washington (night)

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W.	L.	G.B.	
Brooklyn	18	13	--	
Chicago	17	14	1	
St. Louis	15	14	2	
Boston	17	16	2	
Philadelphia	16	17	3	
New York	16	18	3½	
Pittsburgh	14	17	4	
Cincinnati	14	18	4½	

GAMES TODAY
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh (night)
New York at Chicago
Boston at St. Louis (night)
Philadelphia at Cincinnati (night)

LEADERS

NATIONAL LEAGUE						
PLAYER AND CLUB	G	AB	R	H	E	Pct.
Abrams, Brooklyn	23	68	12	25	131	
Robinson, Brooklyn	31	114	24	46	404	
Reese, Brooklyn	32	115	18	42	374	
Elliott, Boston	30	103	29	38	369	
Sisler, Philadelphia	31	126	19	45	337	

AMERICAN LEAGUE						
PLAYER AND CLUB	G	AB	R	H	E	Pct.
Kryhoski, Detroit	17	62	11	25	403	
Fain, Philadelphia	30	109	14	43	394	
Goan, Washington	19	75	15	27	390	
Busby, Chicago	25	92	18	33	359	
Mineo, Chicago	24	85	23	23	354	

HOME RUNS			RUNS BATTED IN		
Hodges, Dodgers	11		Snider, Dodgers	31	
Westlake, Pirates	11		Sauer, Cubs	30	
Sauer, Cubs	9		Rosen, Indians	27	
Snider, Dodgers	8		Robinson, D'grs	26	
Pafko, Cubs	8		Mantle, Yankees	26	
Jones, Phillies	8				

HITS			RUNS		
Ashburn, Phillies	47		Dark, Giants	29	
Robinson, D'grs	46		Stanky, Giants	26	
Dark, Giants	45		Hodges, Dodgers	26	
Sisler, Phillies	45		Snider, Dodgers	26	
Fain, Athletics	44		Mantle, Yankees	25	

Lopat May NEVER Lose!

They're whispering around the circuit that stubby Ed Lopat of the Yankees has a chance of becoming the first full-time pitcher in major league history ever to go through an undefeated season.

Only regular hurlers who ever came close were Johnny Allen of Cleveland and fat Freddie Fitzsimmons of Brooklyn.

Allen, a temperamental fast ball ace, won 15 games and lost only one for the Indians in 1937, while Fitzsimmons, notched 16 triumphs against only two defeats for the Dodgers in 1940.

Lopat, who specializes in "soft stuff," has won seven games without a loss, but doesn't even want to talk about the possibility of winning 'em all.

"The season's young yet," he says, "and anything can happen. Besides, even the best of 'em get beat occasionally and I don't think I'm the best. Get away from here with that undefeated talk!"

Some of Lopat's opponents,

however, insist the chunky 32-year-old southpaw, born Edmund Lopatynski in this city, could go through the whole year without being beaten.

The Cleveland Indians, against whom Lopat has a 30 and 6 lifetime record, are almost convinced he can do it.

"Lopat has as much if not more stuff than anyone in the league," said Cleveland catcher Jim Hegan. "He looks like he can go on winning forever."

The St. Louis Browns, whom Lopat defeated 7 to 3 Sunday for his seventh straight triumph, echo the sentiment.

"The guy is a wizard," remarked Brownie veteran Johnny Berardino. "You always think you can beat him but he turns around and beats you."

Berardino's team-mate, outfielder Ray Coleman, chimed in:

"Lopat looks like he'd be real easy to hit but once you get up to the plate, you find out a lot

different. He hardly ever seems to have a bad day."

Lopat, who began his big league career with the White Sox in 1944 and came to the Yankees in 1948, has completed all seven games he has pitched this season and shows a brilliant earned run average of 1.20 per game. He paces himself exceptionally well and appears to pitch no better than he has to. He fiercely resents the allegation that he does not have a fast ball.

"Sure, I have a fast ball," he insists heatedly. "I don't know where they get all that stuff about me being strictly a slow ball pitcher."

Not only does Lopat pitch well, but his hitting and fielding leave little to be desired, too. Already, the Yankees' red-haired round little man has whacked three homers as many as Joe DiMaggio.

He isn't after any slugging titles, however. All he wants now is win number eight and the consensus says he won't stop there.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Once Around the Baseball Scene

THE RAMBUNCTIOUS CUBS had bumped the travelling Dodgers two out of three last week, and though Brooklyn was still first, there was usual premature chorus—"What's the matter with the Dodgers?"

So they went into Cincinnati for a Sunday doubleheader. The Reds had been looking good lately. What's more, they had saved their two best pitchers, Ewell Blackwell and Hern Wehmeier, for the big occasion, while Brooklyn was going with two second liners, Hatten and King.

Brooklyn 10, Cincinnati 3. Brooklyn 14, Cincinnati 4.

Now a Sunday engagement between the Dodgers and Redlegs in Crosley Field is no ordinary baseball event. Not since 1947 anyhow. Cincy touches on the borders of the south, and that geographical fact is evident in the stands. There's usually a virulent anti-Brooklyn minority in the ballpark—to be distinguished, of course from ordinary Cincinnati fans who root for the home team and might well welcome some added democratic strength on the Reds). The death threat received by Jackie Robinson Sunday may have been the work of "cranks," but the word "cranks" can also be a very convenient coverup for the true expression of officially tolerated Ku Kluxism. In any case, this whole rotten episode again solemnly emphasizes that seeking favor from the un-American enemies of the Negro people in Washington does not win for an individual "immunity" from white supremacist rats.

As those who listen to Dodger-Cincy games over the radio have noted, there always seems to be as much cheering for Brooklyn as for Cincinnati. This is something new in baseball. The answer is not hard to find. On a day like Sunday, thousands of Negro families from the southern states make the trip to Cincinnati to see a great democratic team in action. They and the Cincinnati Negro fans are apparently not inclined to root for the lilywhite locals against the inter-racial visitors. The "home" team is the one that kicks jimcrow in the teeth, and never mind what city's name is lettered on the baseball shirts. So half the crowd in Crosley Field, in addition to the radio-listeners in Brooklyn, had a fine time at the one sided doubleheader Sunday, and certainly some of the disappointed half must have left wondering why Cincinnati shouldn't likewise kiss the second division goodbye by opening its team to talent regardless of color of skin.

THE DODGERS have now pulled five games in front of the .500 mark in the closely bunched National League race, and here is one vote which says they stay on top for keeps.

Note the batting leaders. Numbers one, two and three are Cal Abrams, Jackie Robinson and Pee-wee Reese. That's nothing. In addition to this parade of percentage, there is Gil Hodges leading the league in home runs, and Duke Snider leading in runs batted in. All this and Roy Campanella and Carl Furillo too. It's the team with the most, no question about it, and if the pitching is not exceptionally steady, name a team whose pitching is. Unlike the Boston Red Sox, who for the past few years have crowded the other league's statistical tables, the Dodgers are not a leaden footed crew of oldies with hits seeping through their infield and no base path speed. On the contrary, they also happen to be the league's top defensive and base running combine.

ABRAMS' emergence as a crackerjack leadoff man is a salutary event in more ways than one. He is a talented fielder who now fills the lone uneasy spot on the ballclub and makes it all the more a pitchers' nightmare without sacrificing finesse. And Cal is a native Brooklynite to boot, and it's always nice to see a home town lad make the grade on the home town club. It was said last year that Shotton (and a lot of other baseball men) couldn't see Cal because he is a left-handed hitter who hits primarily to left and center and doesn't "pull" the ball much. This always seemed to me a queerly purist way of appraising a ballplayer. If a guy gets his base hits—and Cal has averaged .330 in the minors with regularity—what's the darned difference to what field he hits them? Pull, push, click, as long as the ball lands where the fielders ain't.

ELSEWHERE AROUND the league, note that the Giants are still having trouble catching up with that elusive .500 mark, but they're still surprisingly in there considering that early eleven game tumble. Confidentially speaking, I had secretly given up on them making the second place runner up spot for which I had picked them. Now I'd stick with them as a good second place club.

See where Eddie Stanky got the umpirical thumb for something he said in Sunday's game on a close play. Later on, as picture from St. Louis show, two Cards including Red Schoendienst had their hands on ump Lon Warnecke's royal person arguing a call, and neither got the heave ho. Stanky must have wondered. Just imagine Warnecke if a Dodger player touched him!

In the A. L. the Yanks continue to give every indication of walking home despite some of their glaring question marks—on paper. Paul Richards' peppy Chicago White Sox took their lone game here from the champs and are nipping on their heels. With Ed Robinson banging the ball they may be good enough for second at that with the early collapse of the Indians and the inability of the Red Sox to get up any steam. Even more surprising than the Chisox at the moment is the sudden pickup of Red Rolfe's Detroit Tigers.

Here's a club which began the season without its ace pitcher, Art Houtteman, lost to the Army, then followed by losing its new sensational relief ace, Herbert. In addition, centerfielder Groth has been out of action with injuries. Yet the Bengals steam into the stadium tomorrow within striking distance of the top. How come? Well, for one thing, Rolfe showed in his freshman year that he can get the best out of what he has, and has the ability of organize his forces and get the best out of what he has. And two players have come to the fore with a rush to plug the two weakest spots on last year's team. They are catcher Joe Ginsberg, who already must have as many hits as Swift and Robinson got all last year, and first baseman Dick Kryhoski, who is starting to hit and indicating that the Yanks may have guessed wrong from their Collins-Mole-Kryhoski rookie trio of first sackers.

Cleveland, which lost six straight before finally getting well at Shibe Park, again has Easter sitting down, which may mean his leg is still not ready. This could be their death knell. The trade which looked so good to everyone, including us, hasn't paid dividends as yet. Not with Minoso clouting a live .356 for the Chisox and Brissie unable to start and finish for the Indians.

But there's a long way to go till October—isn't there, Zach Taylor?